


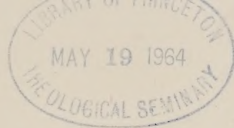
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THE BRONZE AGE CEMETERY AT GIBEON



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THE BRONZE AGE CEMETERY AT GIBEON

By
JAMES B. PRITCHARD

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	<i>Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology</i>
ADAJ	<i>Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan</i>
AG I	Flinders Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza I</i> , London, 1931
AG II	Flinders Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza II</i> , London, 1932
AG III	Flinders Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza III</i> , London, 1933
AG IV	Flinders Petrie, <i>Ancient Gaza IV</i> , London, 1934
AG V	W. M. Flinders Petrie, <i>City of Shepherd Kings</i> ; and E. J. H. Mackay and M. A. Murray, <i>Ancient Gaza V</i> , London, 1952
Ai	Judith Marquet-Krause, <i>Les fouilles de 'Ay (et-Tell) 1933-1935</i> , Paris, 1949
APEF	<i>Annual of the Palestine Exploration Fund</i>
BANE	G. E. Wright, ed., <i>The Bible and the Ancient Near East</i> , New York, 1961
BASOR	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
Beth-shan I	Alan Rowe, <i>The Topography and History of Beth-shan</i> , Philadelphia, 1930
Beth-shan II	Alan Rowe, <i>The Four Canaanite Temples of Beth-shan</i> , Philadelphia, 1940
BS I	Elihu Grant, <i>Beth Shemesh</i> , Haverford, 1929
Gezer III	R. A. S. Macalister, <i>The Excavation of Gezer</i> , Vol. 3, London, 1912
Hall	H. R. Hall, <i>Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs ... in the British Museum</i> , London, 1913
Hazor I	Yigael Yadin, et. al., <i>Hazor I</i> , Jerusalem, 1958
Hazor II	Yigael Yadin, et. al., <i>Hazor II</i> , Jerusalem, 1960
IEJ	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
Jericho I	Kathleen M. Kenyon, <i>Excavations at Jericho</i> , Vol. 1, Jerusalem, 1960
Lachish II	Olga Tufnell, et. al., <i>Lachish III: The Fosse Temple</i> , London, 1940
Lachish III	Olga Tufnell, <i>Lachish III: The Iron Age</i> , London, 1953
Lachish IV	Olga Tufnell, et. al., <i>Lachish IV: The Bronze Age</i> , London, 1958
Megiddo II	Gordon Loud, <i>Megiddo II: Seasons of 1935-39</i> , Chicago, 1948
Megiddo Tombs	P. L. O. Guy, <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , Chicago, 1938
QDAP	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine</i>
RB	<i>Revue Biblique</i>
Rowe	Alan Rowe, <i>A Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs ... in the Palestine Archaeological Museum</i> , Cairo, 1936

<i>Stratigraphie</i>	C. F. A. Schaeffer, <i>Stratigraphie comparée et chronologie de l'Asie Occidentale</i> , London, 1948
<i>Stock</i>	Hanns Stock, <i>Studien zur Geschichte und Archäologie der 13. bis 17. Dynastie Ägyptens</i> , Gluckstadt, 1942
<i>TBM I</i>	W. F. Albright, <i>The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim in Palestine</i> , Vol. I: <i>The Pottery of the First Three Campaigns</i> , AASOR, Vol. 12, New Haven, 1932
<i>TBM Ia</i>	W. F. Albright, "The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim, Ia: The Bronze Age Pottery of the Fourth Campaign," in AASOR, Vol. 13, pp. 55 ff., New Haven, 1933
<i>TBM II</i>	W. F. Albright, <i>The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim</i> , Vol. II: <i>The Bronze Age</i> , AASOR, Vol. 17, New Haven, 1938
<i>TN I</i>	C. C. McCown, <i>Tell en-Nasbeh I: Archaeological and Historical Results</i> , Berkeley, 1947
<i>TN II</i>	J. C. Wampler, <i>Tell en-Nasbeh II: The Pottery</i> , Berkeley, 1947

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This publication of the Bronze Age tombs and their contents discovered at el-Jib, Jordan, the biblical Gibeon, has been made possible through the labor and cooperation of a number of people. The sponsor of the expeditions of 1960 and 1962, the seasons when all the tombs except T3 were excavated, was the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Froelich Rainey, the Director of the Museum, has been largely responsible for obtaining financial backing for this project and has been a constant source of encouragement and counsel. The American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem provided a hostel for the staff, a workroom, and a library; in 1962 the School made a generous contribution toward the cost of the work of that season. The supervision of the field work at the site and the recording were done during the two seasons by: Terry Ball, Grace Conklin, Gerald Cooke, Asia G. Halaby, Mohammed Hasan, John Huesman, S.J., Diana Kirkbride, Charles F. Kraft, Arnulf Kuschke, Yusuf Labadi, Gustav A. Materna, John L. McKenzie, S.J., Subhi Muhtadi, Sally Pritchard, Mary Pritchard, Anne Reed, William L. Reed, Willy Schottroff, Kenneth Short, Douglas M. Spence, and David Stewart. During the summer of 1961 William L. Reed, David Green, George Tuma, Hope Athern, and Jane Sammis worked on the material from the preceding season at a summer workshop held at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, Berkeley, California. Acknowledgment is gratefully made also to Hazel Cornue for typing the manuscript, to Klaus Baer and Alan R. Schulman for help with scarabs, to Milton Hildebrand for his study of animal bones, to Geraldine Bruckner and Ruth Matson for valuable editorial advice, and to Awni K. Dajani for the unfailing cooperation of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan throughout the campaigns at el-Jib. Most of the drawings appearing in this monograph have been done by Gustav A. Materna. A popular account of the first four seasons at el-Jib appears in the writer's *Gibeon, Where the Sun Stood Still: The Discovery of the Biblical City*, Princeton, 1962; for a preliminary report of the 1962 season see *The Illustrated London News*, September 22, 1962, pp. 440-43.

James B. Pritchard,
Field Director

INTRODUCTION

In June of 1960, during the fourth campaign at el-Jib, a workman brought to the director two jars of the Middle Bronze Age which he alleged to have come from a tomb in the field of Azziyeh Umm Azzat. We immediately visited this field, situated on a ledge about half way down the rocky scarp of the west side of the tell, and found that it was the site of an ancient cemetery. Several circular openings cut into the rock were apparent and one cylindrical shaft had been partly cleared of its filling by the landowner. Excavations were begun in this cemetery (Fig. 1, Areas 14 and 23) on June 22 and continued through July 27, with about 20 men and boys under the direction of Asia G. Halaby and Gustav A. Materna; the latter also drew the plans and sections of the tombs.

During the course of the 1960 excavations, 17 tombs (T10-T22A) were given numbers (and numbers and letters) and the objects from each were recorded by these designations. However, at the end of the season when the tombs had been cleared and the plans and sections made, it was discovered that in two instances a label that had been given in the course of excavation to a group of tomb goods actually applied to two tombs: "T21" had been used for both T21 and T21E, and "T18" had been used for material which came from both T18 and T18W. Material which came from the passageway that connected T10A and T10B could not be assigned definitely to either tomb and was labeled T10A-B. Two tombs, T17 and T16, yielded no artifacts or skeletal remains. T17 seems to have been only a shallow basin cut into the rock; but T16 may be the remains of the lower part of a tomb, the roof and upper part of which had been destroyed almost completely in the quarrying for building stone at a subsequent period. Thus we have from the 1960 season evidence for a total of 18 shaft tombs in the area and a record in the Catalogue of 15 groups of pottery, other artifacts, and skeletal remains.

In the 1962 season, work was resumed in Areas 14 and 23 on June 11 and continued until August 11. The clearing of the tombs was under the general supervision of Douglas M. Spence, who was assisted by various members of the staff. The drawings of tomb plans and sections were done by Gustav A. Materna, Terry Ball, Willy Schottroff, and Mr. Spence. The numbers assigned to the tombs discovered in 1962 begin with T30. (Numbers T23 - T29 were not used.) Thirty-seven tombs were found during the season, all of which, with the exception of T55, T60, T61, were found to contain tomb goods or skeletal remains. Although T30 and T31A were originally assigned separate numbers they eventually proved to be parts of the same tomb.

In addition to the circular openings to the shafts of these tombs that are cut from the soft limestone of the ledge, there are rectangular cuttings in the live rock which indicate that the area had also been used as a quarry for building stones. A typical cutting would have provided a building stone measuring 80/120 by 30 by 40 cm. in size. When the rectangular marks of the quarry were examined for their relation to the circular cuttings for the shafts of the tombs it was apparent that the area had served as a quarry after it had first been a cemetery. The stone cutters had cut through the roofs of a number of tombs and practically destroyed them. In some cases the upper part of the shaft had been quarried away.

Each tomb contains but one cylindrical shaft which opens at the bottom into the tomb chamber. There are a number of well-cut doorways leading from one tomb chamber to another. In addition to these obviously intentional connections between tomb chambers, there are accidental breaks that were made either at the time of the original cutting or when robbers subsequently looted the tombs.

SUMMARY OF MEASUREMENTS AND CONTENTS OF TOMBS IN AREA 14/23

Tomb Number	Shaft Diameter	Shaft Depth	Shaft-chamber Doorway		Chamber Maximum Height	Human Skulls (or frag.)	Scarabs	Other Catalog Objects**	Present Location	Periods of Use
			Height	Width						
T10A	1.30*	2.32	.72	.53	.94	7	1	51	A	MB II, LB
T10B			.74	.61	.76*	4	5	143	P	MB II, LB
(T10A-B)							1	8	P	MB II, LB
T10	1.02	2.10	.77	.51	1.15	6	1	6	A	MB II, LB
T11		1.60	.84	.52	1.10			8	P	MB II
T12	.94	1.65			.96			7	P	MB I, II
T13	1.33*	1.86	.98	.84	.98	2		12	A	MB I, II, LB
T14	1.46*	1.43	.76	.55	1.06	1		17	A	MB I, II, LB
T15	1.15*	1.90	.76	.84	.84	14	9	119	P	MB II
T16	(See pp. 33-4)									
T17	(See pp. 33-4)									
T18	1.40	2.60	(1.00)	(.30)	1.24	1		30	A	MB I, LB
T18W	1.10	(.50)		(.60)	.92					
T19	1.04	1.00						4	A	MB I
T20	1.00	(.44)			.87*			16	P	MB II, LB
T21	.88	1.70	.64	1.10	.90			1	P	MB II
T21E	(1.25)	(2.40)	(.80)		1.35		1	35	P	MB I, II
T22	1.58*	1.36	.93	.49	1.13			6	P	MB I, II
T22A			.90	.45	.98		1	50	A	MB I, II
T30			c. .75			2				
T31 } T31A }	1.15	1.70	.75	.70	1.04	2		5	A (P)	MB I, II
T32					1.26	1		4	A	MB I
T33								1	P	MB I
T34	.90			.70				3	P	MB II
T35	1.35	1.20	.85	.60	1.10			10	P	MB II
T35A	1.32	1.25	.75	.65	.85			4	P	MB II
T36					1.08		10	45	A	MB II
T37	1.07	1.53	.38	.40				2	A	MB I

Tomb Number	Shaft Diameter	Shaft Depth	Shaft-Chamber Doorway		Chamber Maximum Height	Human Skulls (or frag.)	Scarabs	Other Catalog Objects**	Present Location	Periods of Use
T38	.90	1.60	.65	.60	1.00	1	1	14	P	MB I, II
T39	1.09	1.00	.80	.52		1		1	P	MB II
T40	.90			.56				1	P	MB II
T41	1.25	1.40	.95	.65	.98			9	P	MB I, II
T42	1.45	1.05	.90	.55	.95	1		3	A	MB I
T43	1.10	1.90	.67	.50	1.00			13	P	MB II
T44					1.15			47	A	MB II
T45	1.00	1.10	.70	.65	1.15			4	A	MB I
T46	1.37	1.70	.70	.50	1.15	2		3	P	MB I
T47	1.10	1.90	.50		1.15	1		4	P	MB I
T48	1.30	1.80	.70	.85	1.05	2		4	P	MB I
T49	1.05	2.00	.60	.70	1.25	1		4	P	MB I
T50			.80	.60	1.05	2		9	A	MB I
T51			.70	.50	1.10	1		1	P	MB I
T52	.85		.60	.55	.90	1		7	A	MB I
T53	1.25	2.00	.90	.55	1.25	3		4	P	MB I
T54	1.25	1.80	.70	.50	1.20	1 (?)			P	
T55	1.10	1.90	.75	.65	(.80)			2	P	MB I
T56	1.05	3.00	.70	.45	1.30	1		60	P	MB I, II
T57	1.25	4.00	.75	.60	1.45	4	1	13	P	MB I, II A
T58	1.10	2.45	.80	.67	1.20	5		1	A	
T59	1.00	1.90	.80	.70	1.40	1			P	MB I
T60	.90		.50	.40						
T61	.75	.50	.40	.45	.40			1	P	MB I
T62	1.00	1.30	.56	.50	1.00	1		2	P	(Roman)
T63								1	P	MB II
T64	.90				.90			8	P	MB II
T64A		1.50	.75	.65		1				

() = Estimated

* = Average

A = Amman, National Museum

P = Philadelphia University Museum

** = Except Beads

Only a few tombs were undisturbed. Most had either been filled with silt and roof fall or robbed in recent times by farmers who were in search of cuttings in the rock that could be used for cisterns to hold rain water. The dislocation of tomb goods and skeletal remains in those tombs that had been silted up completely made it difficult to recover the original positions of objects. Apparently enough water had entered the tomb chambers during the winter rains to float bowls and jars and move them to new positions on the newly deposited silt within the tomb. Thus, frequently a bowl or jar was found resting in silt near the roof of a tomb chamber.

The tombs are remarkably uniform in plan. Each has a cylindrical shaft, averaging 1.13 m. in diameter, which is cut vertically into the rock to provide access to the tomb chamber. The depths of the shafts vary from 1 m. to 4 m. (excluding T61, which is exceptionally shallow) and have an average of 1.76 m. (T20 and T18W were excluded in computing the average since they are obviously not representative). In the wall of the shaft at the bottom there had been cut a doorway, averaging .74 m. high by .59 m. wide, which served as an entranceway into the elliptical or circular tomb chamber. The tomb chambers average 1.05 m. in height and vary considerably in area. The entranceway from the shaft to the tomb chamber of the undisturbed burials was usually blocked by a large stone (or stones), several of which were securely in place. In some cases there is a slight step from the bottom of the shaft downward to the floor of the tomb itself. As can be seen from the plans and the descriptions of the individual tombs, there are frequently lamp niches cut into the walls of the tomb chambers.

A summary of measurements, the contents, the present location of the contents, and the periods of use for the tombs in Areas 14 and 23 is given on pp. 2, 3.

The objects shown in Figs. 6–73 have been arranged in groups according to the tombs from which they came, except for the scarabs (Figs. 70 and 71) and most of the beads (Figs. 72 and 73). The scarabs and the beads, however, have been listed in the Catalogue of the tomb groups and a cross reference has been given to the figure in which they appear. The contents of T3 (a cave in the east side of the tell excavated in 1956) have been presented first; the tombs of the Bronze Age cemetery in Area 14–23 are catalogued roughly in numerical order.

Some entries in the Catalogue have not been illustrated on the plates of drawings. The Iron Age pottery from T3 is so similar to that which was taken from the tomb by Awni K. Dajani in 1950 that references to the published forms have been considered sufficient documentation. An occasional item from the Bronze Age tombs has been left without illustration when it appeared to be a duplicate of an illustrated piece, or when it was so fragmentary that a drawing would have been meaningless. The Catalogue, however, is a complete inventory of the contents of the tombs.

References have been given in the second column of the Catalogue for T15 to the location of the objects indicated on the plans of the three phases of use (pp. 28–29). The Roman numeral refers to the phase of the tomb's use and the Arabic numerals correspond to the sketch of the object on the published plan. Numbers in the second column of the Catalogue for T36, T50, T52, T57, and T58 refer to the sketches published with the descriptions of these tombs.

The classification of the Middle Bronze I Age pottery given below has been devised for the restricted repertoire of types found in the el-Jib tombs. Types which correspond to those found at Jericho have been indicated by a reference to K. Kenyon's classification of material from that site (*Jericho I*, p. 203).

The Middle Bronze II Age pottery has been classified according to the scheme

developed by K. Kenyon, *Jericho I*, pp. 271-301, in her treatment of the large collection of pottery from that period found in the Jericho tombs. The notations within parentheses at the end of the descriptions of the Middle Bronze II pottery refer to Kenyon's scheme adopted here, the pertinent part of which is given below on pp. 5-8. In the classification of the Late Bronze Age pottery we have followed generally the lines of classification used by O. Tufnell, *Lachish IV*, pp. 184-211, and have retained the classification letters used there for lamps, jugs, dippers, and imitation base-ring ware. We have followed the terminology suggested by H. C. Beck, "Classification and Nomenclature of Beads and Pendants," *Archaeologia*, Vol. 27, 1928, pp. 1-76, in the description of beads and pendants.

The material from Tombs 10, 10A, 13, 14, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 43, 45, 46, 50, 52, 58, and four scarabs from T3 (Sc2, Sc3, Sc5, and Sc6) were claimed by the Jordanian Government and are to be found in its National Museum in Amman. All the remaining material, which was assigned to the excavator, is now at the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, with the exception of those pieces marked "J" (Jerusalem) in the Catalogue. These objects, consisting principally of duplicates and large jars which could not be shipped without danger of breakage, have been deposited temporarily at the American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem, Jordan.

In the drawings the scale at the bottom of the page (except Fig. 69) applies to all the objects on the plate with the exception of those supplied with an individual scale.

CLASSIFICATION OF MIDDLE BRONZE I POTTERY

SMALL JARS

- A. Body slightly globular, flat base, neck fairly high with outward curve (Jericho Type A 2)
- A 1. Body slightly globular, flat base, flaring neck, generally (except Figs. 52:2 and 64:3, 5, 7) decorated on shoulder with horizontal bands of combing (Jericho Type A 3)
- A 2. Similar to A 1, but with straight sides to body
- B. Globular body, flat base, generally larger than A, flaring neck
- B 1. Globular body, generally larger than A, flat base, flaring neck, ledge or vestigial ledge handles (Jericho Type C)
- C. Globular body, flat base, flaring rim, two vertical handles at neck (Jericho Type B)

LAMPS (FOUR NOZZLE)

- A. Flat base
- B. Round base

CLASSIFICATION OF MIDDLE BRONZE II POTTERY

BOWLS

A. PLATTERS

- 1. Disk base
 - b. Rim inverted flatly and bevelled
 - c. Rim inverted, inclined up and bevelled
- 2. Flat base
 - a. Rim inverted flatly and bevelled
 - b. Rim inverted, inclined up and bevelled
 - c. Rim slightly thickened internally

- 3. Ring base
 - a. Rim inverted flatly and bevelled
 - b. Rim inverted, inclined up and bevelled
- 5. Low pedestal base
 - a. Plain rim
- B. CARINATED
 - 1. Sharply angular, short upper part
 - a. Slight disk base
 - 2. Sharply angular
 - b. Disk base
 - c. Concave disk base
 - e. Flat base
 - 3. Sharply angular, deep
 - a. Concave disk base
 - c. Low pedestal base
 - 5. Sharply angular, short upper part, rather wide
 - a. Concave disk base
 - 6. Angle rather rounded
 - b. Flat base
 - d. Ring base
- D. FLARING CARINATED
 - 4. Flat, with marked shoulder
 - a. Ring base, recessed center
 - b. Disk base, recessed center
 - c. Ring base
- G. DEEP GLOBULAR
 - 3. Three loop feet
 - b. Out-curved rim
- H. NECKED BOWLS
 - 2. Medium size
 - b. Ring base, curved flaring rim
 - d. Concave disk base, upright neck, rim turned over
 - e. Concave disk base, straight flaring rim
 - f. Low pedestal base, curved flaring rim
- J. SMALL GLOBULAR
 - 3. Slightly out-turned rim
 - a. Disk base
- K. SMALL
 - 1. Saucer-like
 - 2. Cup-like

PEDESTAL VASES

- A. NO CORDON
 - 1. High, slightly rounded shoulder
 - a. Narrow mouth
 - b. Fairly wide mouth
 - 2. High, sharply angled shoulder
 - a. Narrow neck
- B. CORDON AT NECK AND BASE
 - 2. High, slightly rounded shoulder
 - a. Narrow neck
- C. CORDON AT NECK
 - 1. High, slightly rounded shoulder
 - a. Narrow neck
 - 2. High, sharply angled shoulder
 - a. Narrow neck

JUGS

- A. ROUND-MOUTHED
 - 3. Body spherical, large mouth
 - a. Handle at shoulder, ring base
 - 4. Body piriform, large mouth
 - a. Handle on shoulder
- D. OVOID BODY
 - 1. Round mouth
 - a. Flattened base
 - 2. Pinched mouth, slightly flattened base
 - a. High, wide neck

PIRIFORM JUGLETS

- A. RING BASE
 - 1. Marked shoulder
 - a. Single handle
- B. VESTIGIAL RING BASE
 - 1. Marked shoulder
 - a. Single handle
- D. POINTED BASE
 - 1. Marked shoulder
 - a. Single handle
- E. SLIGHT BUTTON BASE
 - 1. Marked shoulder
 - 2. Rounded body
 - b. Twin handle
- F. SMALL BUTTON BASE
 - 1. Marked shoulder
 - a. Single handle
 - b. Twin handle
 - 2. Rounded body
 - a. Single handle
 - b. Twin handle
- G. MARKED BUTTON BASE
 - 1. Marked shoulder
 - a. Single handle
 - c. Single handle with button
 - 2. Rounded body
 - a. Single handle
- H. TELL EL-YAHUDIYEH TYPE

CYLINDRICAL JUGLETS

- B. SLIGHTLY ROUNDED BASE
 - 2. Oblique shoulder
 - b. Twin handle with button
 - c. Twin handle

DIPPER JUGLETS

- B. SLIGHTLY ROUNDED BODY, SLIGHTLY ANGULAR SHOULDER
 - 1. Slightly rounded base
 - a. Handle below rim
 - b. Handle just below rim
 - c. Handle to rim

LAMPS

- A. ROUND BASE, CIRCULAR
 - 1. Curved walls
 - b. Slight folding at nozzle
- B. ROUND BASE, SIDES SLIGHTLY FLATTENED TOWARD NOZZLE
 - 1. Curved walls
 - a. Slightly folding towards nozzle
 - 2. Shallow, walls slightly angular
 - a. Slight folding towards nozzle
 - b. Fairly pronounced folding towards nozzle
 - c. Pronounced folding towards nozzle
- D. ROUND BASE, FRONT FOLDED APPROACHING SQUARELY
 - 1. Shallow
 - a. Fairly pronounced fold at nozzle
- E. FLAT BASE, CIRCULAR
 - 1. Splaying walls with slight angle
 - a. Slight folding towards nozzle

STORAGE JARS

- A. HIGH NECK
 - 2. Single fold at rim
 - a. Two handles
 - 3. Plain rim
 - a. Two handles
- B. LOW NECK
 - 1. Double fold at rim
 - b. Four handles
 - 2. Single fold at rim
 - b. Four handles

CLASSIFICATION OF LATE BRONZE POTTERY

BOWLS

PLAIN WALL

- A. Plain inverted rim
- B. Plain rim
- C. Bevelled rim (with some degree of flare and thickened internally)
- D. Rim thickened externally

CARINATED

- E. Straight wall above shoulder, no differentiated rim
- F. Slight wall above shoulder, flaring rim
- G. Marked wall above shoulder
- H. Miscellaneous bowls (carinated and plain)

LAMPS

- E. Pinched nozzle, no flange
- F. Extreme pinching, flange unusual
- G. Broad flange
- H. Miscellaneous

JUGS

- D. Handle to rim, or slightly below to shoulder; mostly pinched mouth; round, concave, convex, flat, or knob base
- E. Similar to D, but with foot, ring, or disk base

DIPPERS

- A. Handle below rim to shoulder, body elongated to squat, ovoid mouth
- B. Handle rising above rim, short body shaved to point, pinched mouth
- C. Ovoid or pinched mouth, rim to shoulder handle, round base

COOKING POTS

BASE-RING WARE

IMITATION BASE-RING WARE

- A. Marked ring at base of neck
- B. No ring at base of neck, poorer quality

PYXIDES

FLASKS

MUGS

KRATERS

MISCELLANEOUS

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TOMBS

TOMB 3

During the 1956 season of excavations, a cave cut into the east side of the hill, a short distance to the south of the *Sein el-beled*, was entered and was found to contain pottery and other artifacts that were embedded in the soil at the back. It soon became obvious that this was the tomb which had been almost completely excavated in the spring of 1950 by the Department of Antiquities under the direction of Awni K. Dajani (ADAJ, Vol. 2, 1953, pp. 66-74, Pls. 9-10; Vol. 3, 1956, Figs. 19-22). Since the pottery of the Iron Age found in 1956 generally duplicates examples published by Dajani, drawings have been omitted and references to drawings of analogous pieces in his publication are given in the Catalogue. However, we have presented in the drawings most of the significant forms from a cache of pottery of the Early Bronze period found at the back of the cave. In the screening of the debris from the floor, a number of beads, scarabs, and other small objects from the Middle Bronze and Iron Ages were recovered; these are listed in the Catalogue and shown in drawings, with the exception of 4 scarabs which were found to have been inadequately recorded after they had been taken to the Museum in Amman, where at the time of this writing (1961) they cannot be located.

POTTERY OF THE EARLY BRONZE PERIOD

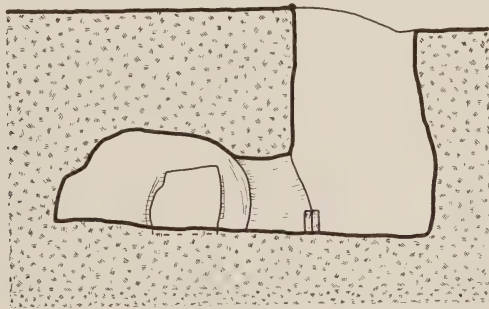
All the pottery shown in Fig. 6, with the exception of the storage jar No. 15 and the curiously decorated vessel No. 22, belongs to the use of the cave as a tomb in the Early Bronze Age. The pottery is without paint or other surface decoration, with the exception of the burnishing on No. 14. All the vessels, except Nos. 18 and 19 bear evidence of having been turned on a slow wheel; generally the bowls were first formed by hand and the rim was smoothed as the vessel was turned on the wheel. Carbon deposits on the rims of 3 bowls (Nos. 10-12) attest the use of the plain bowl as a lamp. It is, of course, possible that other bowls served a similar function. This collection of EB material finds its closest parallels at Tell en-Nasbeh and Ai.

At Tell en-Nasbeh a single cave tomb, CT 5 and 6, provides a number of parallels to our forms. McCown assigns this tomb to EB Ia, the terminology used by Wright in 1937, when he published *The Pottery of Palestine from the Earliest Times to the End of the Early Bronze Age* (TN I, pp. 68-72). Wright has subsequently labeled this material as EB IB (BANE, p. 83). Most of the small bowls (Fig. 6:1-8) and lamps (Fig. 6:10-12) have clear parallels in the Tell en-Nasbeh material, as can be seen from the specific references in the Catalogue. The jar with the spout and ledge handles (Fig. 6:14) has its counterpart in CT 5 at Tell en-Nasbeh; and the small jar with two ledge handles (Fig. 6:16) is also matched by an example from CT 6. Noticeably absent, however, in T3 are the "cup-and-saucer" vessels which constitute a sizable proportion of the collection from CT 6 at Tell en-Nasbeh.

At Ai there are a number of parallels in Tombs B, C, and G, material which Wright has now assigned to EB IB and C (BANE, p. 83). The Ai parallels are cited in detail in the Catalogue. It would thus seem that the use of the cave in the EB period was for a comparatively short time within EB I and that it was not again used as a burying place until the MB period.

TOMB 10A

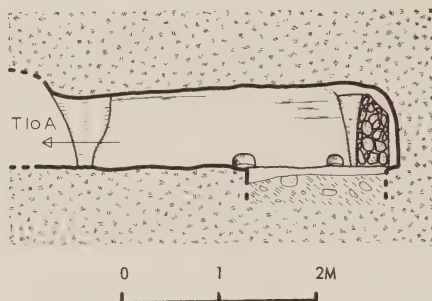
T10A lies to the south of T10 and seems to have been connected to it by intention. The shaft, which lies at the long side of the elliptical tomb chamber, was partly filled with packed *huwwar* (decomposed limestone). The doorway from the shaft to the chamber had been closed with two very thin slabs, each from 6 to 8 cm. in thickness (Fig. 75). The remaining portion of this double doorway extended only to a height of 21 cm. The tomb chamber has a domed roof. A doorway, 67 cm. wide and 66 cm. high, leads to the chamber of T10; at the south side of the chamber a doorway, 84 cm. wide and 68 cm. high, leads into the chamber of T10B. These two doorways, in contrast to the accidental breaks from the wall of one tomb to another, seem to have been intentional. Seven human skulls came from the tightly packed earth and stones with which the tomb chamber was completely filled.



T10A, Section A-B

TOMB 10B

T10B was entered through the doorway to the south of the chamber of T10A. On the west side the roof of the chamber had completely broken away and the entire tomb was filled with packed soil and stones. A unique feature of this tomb is a cutting at the southeast end of the chamber. The outline of this cutting was recovered, although limitations of time at the end of the season prevented the removal of the *huwwar* and stones which filled it. The regular edges of the cutting and the perpendicular angle of the sides suggest that the cutting was something other than an irregularity in the floor that had been filled in to provide a smooth surface for the burials. Beyond this cutting in the floor of the chamber lies the opening in the wall which apparently leads to the shaft. On the east wall of the chamber are two niches which may have been for lamps; however, no evidence of carbon could be detected above the cuttings. Four human skulls were found in this tomb, but no plan of the arrangement of the tomb offerings could be obtained because of the disturbance occasioned by the flow of water and the silt which had been packed into the chamber at the times of heavy rains.



T10B, Section A-B

CONTENTS OF T10A, T10B, AND T10A-B

The deposits of grave goods found within the two adjacent chambers 10A and 10B are sufficiently homogeneous to make it possible to discuss the contents of these tombs, along with the material from the passageway between them, 10A-B, as a single group. The material found in these tombs is from the Late Bronze period with the exception of 3 scarabs (Fig. 70:6, 7, 10), a pedestal vase (P1267), a lamp (P1472), an earring (Fig. 13:83), a piece of bone inlay (Fig. 13:79), and possibly a carinated bowl (Fig. 8:30) – all of which belong to the Middle Bronze II period.

BASE-RING WARE

The base-ring ware from Tombs 10A and 10B can be classified according to the types established by Erik Sjöqvist, *Problems of the Late Cypriote Bronze Age*, 1940. In addition to listing the types, we give below references to the publication of the Lachish material (*Lachish IV*, pp. 203-209), where Tufnell has provided a full documentation of parallels, and to the base-ring pottery found in Tomb 8144-45 at Hazor.

Classified as Base-Ring I ware are three juglets (Figs. 8:19; 11:57, 59) and one jug (Fig. 7:17). Fig. 8:19 is clearly Sjöqvist's Type 2a, with ridges around the neck, and is similar to *Lachish IV*, Pl. 80:857. Fig. 11:59 is similar but there are no ridges around the neck; and the neck of Fig. 11:57 is missing. The graceful jug shown in Fig. 7:17 belongs to Sjöqvist's Type 4 (cf. *Lachish IV*, Pl. 80:837).

To base-ring ware belong the bowl with wishbone handle shown in Fig. 8:18, Sjöqvist's Type 1b (cf. *Lachish IV*, Pl. 81:870); and 4 jugs (Fig. 11:58, 60, 61; and P1350), all of which belong to Type 2b (cf. *Lachish IV*, Pl. 80:845); and the lentoid flask (Fig. 14:4), which corresponds in shape to Type 2a (cf. *Lachish IV*, Pl. 81:873, which has a funnel spout and a band around the neck).

All of our base-ring types have their counterparts in Lachish Tombs 216, 501, 1003, and 4004, a group which has yielded scarabs which extend over the reigns of Thutmose III, Amenhotep II, Thutmose IV, and Amenhotep III, or a period from c. 1490-1361 B.C.

(*Lachish IV*, p. 65). Tufnell states that base-ring imports did not long survive the reign of Thutmose IV (1406-1398 B.C.) at Lachish, although certain late base-ring forms appear in fourteenth century contexts (*Lachish IV*, p. 66). The base-ring ware of T10A and T10B is certainly not earlier than Structure II at Lachish (dated by Tufnell to c. 1450-1350 B.C., *Lachish IV*, p. 66), since there is a marked absence of base-ring jugs in Structure I (*Lachish IV*, p. 207).

The small Base-Ring I juglet is associated with the common Base-Ring II jug in Tomb 8144-45, equated with Stratum IB of Area F at Hazor, which the excavator assigns to LB II (*Hazor II*, Pl. 136:2-9 for the larger Type II, and 10-12 for Type I; see p. 152 for classification and parallels). A scarab of Thutmose IV (*Hazor II*, Pl. 137:15) in the same tomb serves to fix the upper limit of the date of the tomb to the beginning of the fourteenth century, while a large group of imported Mycenaean vessels of the late stage of III A 2 fixes the lower limit of the tomb to the end of the fourteenth century (*Hazor II*, pp. 153 and 159). Yadin has cited parallels in Tombs 216 and 501 at Lachish, in Tomb 1 (11) at Beth-shemesh, and in Tombs 7 and 30 at Gezer.

IMITATION BASE-RING WARE

The imitation base-ring ware is readily distinguishable from the imports by the way in which the handle is joined to the body of the vessel. In the Cypriote examples the handle is always inserted into and through the body of the vessel; in the imitation ware it is merely joined to the outside of the body. The imitation ware is generally thicker than that of Cypriote origin and is wheelmade; the characteristic lilt of the handmade Cypriote vessels is not found in the ware made locally.

Three examples (Fig. 8:20; 21, and P1300) fall into Tufnell's Class A (*Lachish IV*, p. 210-11, and Pls. 81-82 for examples of each of the classes); 6 jugs belong to Class B (Figs. 8:22; 12:62-65; P1279). The Class A type has a ring at the point of junction of the body and the neck; while those of Class B are without this ring. Five jugs have buff or cream slip; on the others the slip has been entirely effaced, if indeed it had ever existed. Decoration is common in black and red paint with designs of criss-cross lines, triangles, and a zigzag line between two vertical lines. Frequently bands appear around the neck and in four examples the handle is decorated.

From a study of the Lachish and related material Tufnell has concluded that the two classes are contemporary and that "imitations of true Base-ring wares become common once the imports have ceased.... The change took place no earlier than the reign of Amenhotep III...." (*Lachish IV*, p. 210).

PYXIDES

Three of the pyxides (Figs. 8:23; 12:66, 68) are comparable to examples found at Tell Beit Mirsim C (*TBM I*, Pls. 44:4; 47:9), and like them have the pierced lug handle rather than the loop handle of the imported type. They also have parallels in the material from Lachish, where Tufnell notes that no examples came from Structures I and II and only two incomplete examples came from Structure III (*Lachish IV*, p. 216; see Pl. 82 for types). Fig. 12:67 is obviously a debased type and is crudely made; it is similar

in shape to *BS I*, p. 195:42, and *Lachish IV*, Pl. 82:929, but the handles are placed lower on the body of the jar than in either of these examples. One of the pyxides is decorated with vertical lines of red and black paint (Fig. 12:68). It is noteworthy that no imitation pyxides were found in the Hazor Tomb 8144-45, although its base-ring ware seems to correspond to that of T10A and T10B. If Yadin is correct in placing the lower limit of the use of this tomb at about the end of the fourteenth century, then it is quite possible that pyxides did not begin to be widely imitated until after the fourteenth century. The continuance of this form into the Iron I period without much modification and the restriction of pyxides to Structure III of the Fosse Temple at Lachish would suggest the dating of these vessels to the LB IIB period.

IMITATION MYCENAEAN WARE

A crude imitation of a Mycenaean piriform jar appears in Fig. 12:76. It is made of coarse ware, without slip or paint, and has three horizontal loop handles around the shoulder. The closest parallel is from Layer A of Tomb 13 at Jericho (*AAA*, Vol. 20, Pl. 4:1); a similar imitation of the well-known Mycenaean type was found in Pit 555 at Lachish (*Lachish IV*, Pl. 82:940) but this example bears lines of red paint on the neck and body. Tufnell dates this pit to 1500-1300 B.C. The same form is to be seen in an imported example found in a Jerusalem tomb, which has been assigned to the fourteenth century (R. Amiran, *Eretz-Israel*, Vol. 6, p. 37:55).

Within the Mycenaean tradition of horizontal loop handles is the painted jar shown in Fig. 12:75. An example without paint appeared in Tomb 11 at Tell el-Farah (*RB*, 1951, p. 579, Fig. 9:14). Somewhat similar is a jar from Tomb 13 at Jericho (*Stratigraphie*, Fig. 120:15) and one from Tomb 1 (11) at Beth-shemesh (*BS I*, p. 189:475).

OTHER PAINTED WARE

The mug shown in Fig. 12:71 is decorated with panels of criss-cross design separated by the familiar zigzag line within two verticals. The same motifs appear on a similar mug from Megiddo VII B (*Megiddo II*, Pl. 63:3), but the form appeared as early as Megiddo VIII (*Megiddo II*, Pl. 58:3). This type of vessel is known from Tell Beit Mirsim C (*TBM I*, Pl. 47:15), Tell el-Farah (*RB*, 1947, p. 577, Fig. 1:4, 1951, p. 579, Fig. 9:13), Tomb 8144-45 at Hazor (*Hazor II*, Pl. 134:8, 9), Tell el-Ajjul, Tomb 1137 (*Stratigraphie*, Fig. 132:2), and the Megiddo tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, Pls. 43:11; 55:1).

Similar to this form, which is well-attested for the LB II period, is the mug shown in Fig. 8:26, which has parallels in Tomb 63 F at Megiddo (*Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 63:16) and the form seems to be found in the later period of Megiddo VII A (*Megiddo II*, Pl. 67:11).

The painted vase shown in Fig. 12:74 resembles in form those found at Tell el-Farah (*RB*, 1947, p. 577, Fig. 1:3; 1951, p. 579, Fig. 9:12, from Tomb 11) and in the LB tomb at Jerusalem (*Eretz-Israel*, Vol. VI, p. 37:38), and it is to be classified with the unpainted jug shown in Fig. 8:27. The small bowl with painted lines which divide the inside into four segments, in which there are three decorations, (Fig. 9:8) and the similar vessel with dividing lines (Fig. 14:1) are of a type fairly common in LB II (see *Hazor II*, Pl. 118:23, 24, for this design on stands; *TBM I*, Pl. 50:3; *BS I*, p. 195:220). The bowl with the painted rim in Fig. 9:15 resembles one from Structure III at Lachish (*Lachish II*, Pl. 42B: 140).

LENTOID FLASKS

The two lentoid or pilgrim flasks shown on Figs. 8:25; 12:70 (and the fragments P1424) were made in two sections; each was turned on a wheel and then the two halves were neatly joined together. The handle springs archwise from the point of attachment to the neck, a characteristic which Albright says is common in Tell Beit Mirsim C but seems to disappear in Stratum B (*TBM I*, p. 41). The closest parallel at Lachish comes from Structure III (*Lachish II*, Pl. 54B:349). Similar examples appear in Tomb 8144-45 at Hazor (*Hazor II*, Pl. 130:10-12), which is dated by the excavator to the fourteenth century. For a listing of other parallels one may see *Lachish IV*, p. 217.

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES

The crater with pedestal foot in Fig. 13:77 may once have had paint over the cream slip, of which only traces now remain. In Structure II at Lachish there appeared a similar type which was painted (*Lachish II*, Pl. 48B:246). The bowl with a high pedestal (Fig. 13:78) is without exact parallel, but the general type appears in LB II and continues into the Iron Age. The spouted vessel with strainer and basket handle (Fig. 8:24) is similar to a painted example found at Lachish in Cave 523, assigned by Tufnell to c. 1300-1000 B.C. (*Lachish IV*, Pl. 86:999).

BOWLS

In the classification of bowls of the LB period we have distinguished between those with plain wall and the carinated type, each divided into four groups differentiated by rim formation. The bases of the bowls are generally either flat or disklike, and there is no observable correlation between the treatment of the rim and type of base.

First we shall consider the bowls with plain walls. Dominant within this general group is Type C, which is characterized by a bevelled rim, somewhat flared, and with internal thickening. Within the tombs there were 33 examples of this type (Figs. 7:3-6; 9:10-17; 10:18-23; and 15 examples listed in the Catalogue but not illustrated). This type corresponds roughly to, but is not coterminous with Class J at Lachish (*Lachish IV*, Pls. 71-72). Within Type C there are examples of what Albright calls "inverted rims" (*TBM I*, p. 39, and Fig. 8). He states that this feature attained its greatest popularity in the period of Stratum C at Tell Beit Mirsim and that "in B the inverted rim disappears completely, as elsewhere in southern and central Palestine during the EI I, so the inverted rim forms a solid criterion for distinguishing Bronze from Iron Age pottery" (*TBM I*, p. 39).

Next in frequency are the bowls with plain rim (B), of which there are 11 examples (Figs. 7:2; 9:6-9; and 6 catalogued examples not illustrated). This class corresponds roughly to Class G at Lachish (*Lachish IV*, Pl. 70). Within this group there are two examples of a ring base, a rather uncommon feature of LB bowls.

Six examples of the bowl with a plain inverted rim (Type A) appear (Figs. 7:1; 9:1-5). These curved bowls were found in each of the Fosse Temples at Lachish, reaching their greatest frequency in Structure III (*Lachish IV*, p. 176, and Pl. 71, top five rows).

CARINATED BOWLS

In general it may be said that the carinated bowls found in T10A and T10B exhibit a marked degeneration in form and workmanship from those which are characteristic of the MB II period. There are 13 with a slight wall above the shoulder and with flaring rim (Figs. 7:7, 8; 10:32–36; and 6 examples not illustrated). These have their analogies in bowls from Tomb 8144–45 at Hazor (*Hazor II*, Pl. 129:7–13), which the excavator dates to the fourteenth century B.C. Six of the bowls have a straight wall above the shoulder and no differentiated rim (Fig. 10:26–31) and may be compared to *Hazor II*, Pl. 129:15, a bowl from Tomb 8144–45. Two examples have been classified as having a marked wall above the shoulder and a flaring rim (Fig. 10:37; and one not illustrated).

LAMPS

Twenty-seven of the lamps from the tombs can be classified according to the scheme used at Lachish, i.e. into Classes E, F, and G (*Lachish IV*, Pl. 73). One lamp, P1472, is definitely of the MB II variety and was probably left in the tomb from the time of its use in that period. Fig. 11:48 may well belong to that period; it is only slightly pinched and is similar to an MB II example at Lachish of the Class B (*Lachish IV*, Pl. 73:651).

The largest group of lamps is composed of those which fall into Class E (Figs. 7:10; 11:43–45, 49; and 10 lamps listed in the Catalogue but not illustrated). These 15 lamps have a pinched nozzle and no flange around the rim of the bowl. Tufnell has listed the parallels to this type at Tell Abu Hawam, Tell Beit Mirsim, and Megiddo, and has noted that this is the predominant form in both Structures II and III at Lachish (*Lachish IV*, p. 186). No examples of Class E appeared in Structure I of the Fosse Temple. It is suggested that at Lachish the range may cover the fourteenth century.

Nine lamps show extreme pinching of the lip and generally have no flange around the bowl (Figs. 7:11; 11:46; and 7 lamps listed in the Catalogue). These correspond to Class F at Lachish. According to Tufnell this class belongs to the thirteenth century, but was perhaps more common in its earlier half (*Lachish IV*, p. 186). The 3 lamps which belong to Class G have a broad flange (Figs. 7:12, 14; 11:47). This type is said to have developed late in Structure III at Lachish and to have become more common in the Iron Age (*Lachish IV*, p. 186).

JUGS AND DIPPERS

Three jugs fit into Class D of the Lachish classification: Fig. 7:13 (cf. *Lachish IV*, Pl. 75:702); Fig. 11:55 (cf. *Lachish IV*, Pl. 75:697); and Fig. 11:56 (cf. *Lachish*, Pl. 75:703, or perhaps Pl. 76:706).

The dipper shown in Fig. 11:50 and the one catalogued as P1596 could possibly be from the MB II period of occupation of the tomb, but it is more probable that they were a part of the LB deposit and represent the continued use of the Class A dipper in the LB period. The most common type of dipper found in this tomb deposit is that of Class B, of which there are 4 examples (Figs. 7:15, 16; 11:51; 14:3; cf. *Lachish IV*, Pl. 78:791, 783, 789, and 787 respectively). These generally have a pinched mouth and are shaved to a point at the base. Tufnell considers that this type of dipper at Lachish

may have covered the same range as the white shaved dippers, which have a life from c. 1550 to 1200 B.C. in Cyprus (*Lachish* IV, p. 194), with special importance from 1350 to 1275 B.C. The one dipper with rounded base (P1295, from T10A-B) belongs to Class C and is to be compared to *Lachish* IV, Pl. 78:798. Class C dippers at Lachish are said to have come into use before the end of Structure II and to have continued to appear in the last tombs of the series (*Lachish* IV, p. 194).

COOKING POTS

The cooking pot in Fig. 11:54, with black discoloration on the outside, has a close parallel in *TBM* I, Pl. 47:11 from Stratum C and in two examples from thirteenth century tombs at Lachish (*Lachish* IV, Pl. 78:801). Fig. 11:52 is somewhat similar in profile. The third form classified as a cooking pot in the Catalogue, Fig. 11:53, is questionable in this category, in that it has a base and does not exhibit the black discoloration which appears on the other two examples.

SCARABS

Seven scarabs came from Tombs 10A and 10B (Fig. 70:6-12). Three of these (Fig. 70:6, 7, 10) certainly belong to the deposits made when the tombs were used in the MB II period (see parallels listed in the Catalogue); and one (Fig. 70:8) carnelian scarab is engraved with but a single sign, which is insufficient to assign it definitely to one of the major periods. Of the remaining three, one (Fig. 70:9) has only a design which is analogous to that on a scarab which Rowe assigns to the 18th Dynasty, and two bear cartouches with the names of kings. Fig. 70:11 has the name of Thutmose III (1490-1436 B.C.) and the other shown in Fig. 70:12 has the cartouche of Amenhotep II (1439-1406 B.C.).

DATE OF THE LATE BRONZE USE OF THE TOMB

It is apparent that very little if any of the LB material in these tombs finds a parallel in the fifteenth century Structure I of the Fosse Temple at Lachish and that only occasionally is there material which is characteristic of Structure III, belonging to the thirteenth century. Most frequent are correspondences to be found in Structure II at Lachish, which is to be dated to the fourteenth century B.C. Further, the many similarities between T10A and T10B and the Hazor Tomb 8144-45 would seem to suggest that the major period of use was the fourteenth century, when the Hazor tomb was used. Other corresponding tomb groups are Tomb I (11) at Beth-shemesh and the Jerusalem tomb recently published by Ruth Amiran (*Eretz-Israel*, Vol. 6, pp. 23-37). Although the presence of scarabs of Thutmose III and Amenhotep II makes possible the dating of an earlier LB use within the fifteenth century, the pottery which has such striking parallels within Structure II at Lachish suggests that these two scarabs may have been heirlooms or copies of popular Egyptian types. It is most reasonable to place our tombs within the fourteenth century with a possible overlap into the thirteenth. The period of major use was, therefore, within the LB IIA period.

TOMB 10

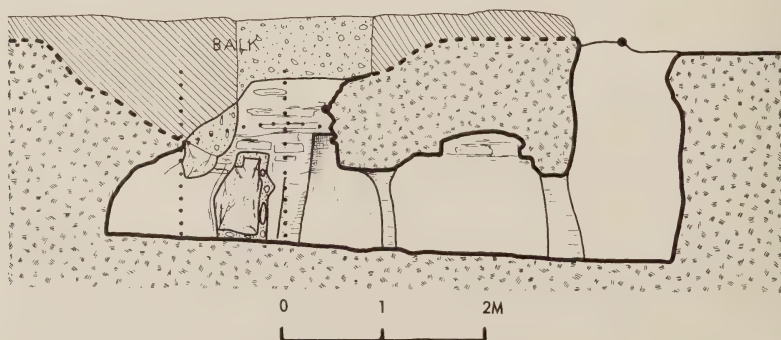
Tomb 10 had been recently disturbed by the landowner, who had excavated the shaft to a depth of approximately 1.50 m. The lower part of the shaft was filled with soil, stone blocks, and tightly packed *huwwar*. The opening from the shaft to the chamber was blocked by a stone 85 by 70 by 20 cm. The dome-shaped chamber communicates with T11 by a doorway 1.10 m. wide by 0.74 m. high, and another opening to the south leads through a doorway, 67 by 66 cm., into the chamber of T10A (Fig. 76). The silt, which completely filled the tomb chamber along with stones, had probably been carried in by heavy rains through breaks in the roof of the adjoining T11; the arrangement of the skeletons – six skulls were found – and of the tomb goods had been disturbed so that no relationships could be established between the skeletal remains and the pottery.

CONTENTS

The small amount of pottery which was salvaged from this recently plundered tomb belongs to both the LB and the MB II periods.

The incurved bowls with disk base and plain rim (Fig. 15:1,2) are similar to examples found among the LB deposits within T10A (Fig. 7:1) and T10B (Fig. 9:1, 3) and have parallels at Lachish in Structure III (*Lachish* II, Pl. 42B:144, 145) and in Stratum C at Tell Beit Mirsim (*TBM* I, Pl. 47:4; Ia, Pl. 16:9). The cooking pot in Fig. 15:4 appears to be LB when compared to the forms of Structures II and III at Lachish (*Lachish* II, Pl. 56B:367, 371) and in Tell Beit Mirsim Stratum C (*TBM* Ia, Pl. 17:5; cf. also *Lachish* IV, Pl. 78:801). The bowl with one handle shown in Fig. 15:6 is a rare form, but an example, with slightly different profile, is known from Structure II at Lachish (*Lachish* II, Pl. 42B:135). See also Fig. 10:25 from T10B.

The pedestal vase in Fig. 15:5 belongs to Class A.1.a, which appears within Groups II–V at Jericho, and definitely belongs to the MB II period of use. The jug in Fig. 15:3 would seem also to belong to this period (cf. Fig. 21:49, etc.).



T10 (right) and T11 (left), Section A-B

TOMB 11

The roof of the chamber of T11 had completely collapsed and the chamber had been filled with soil, small stones, and larger pieces of limestone. The shaft lies to the north, but it could not be excavated because of the roots of a valuable tree which grew nearby. From the inside of the tomb chamber, which is entered from T10, it was possible to see that the doorway leading to the shaft was blocked by a large stone surrounded by small stones which had been placed so as to fill in the cracks. At the northeast of the tomb chamber a small doorway, 37 by 28 cm., leads into T12.

CONTENTS

All the material from this tomb can be identified as belonging to the MB II period of use. The carinated bowl (Fig. 16:1) belongs to Type B.3.c, which appears at Jericho only in Group IV. Fig. 16:2, 6 shows dipper juglets of Type B.1.b, which appear in Groups III and V. The jug with handle on the shoulder (Fig. 16:3) is similar to the two examples found in T18 (Fig. 26:5,6) but the body is more squat, and the handle is a single strand with a ropelike ridge on top. Both the lamp (Fig. 16:4) and the shallow carinated bowl (Fig. 16:5) are like examples from T15 (cf. Figs. 23:85 and 20:28 respectively). No exact parallel to the bronze pin (Fig. 16:7) was found in the MB II tombs at Jericho (cf. an example from MB I found in Tomb G 28, *Jericho I*, Fig. 84:1). The scarab (Fig. 70:13) may be compared to one found at Lachish and attributed to the 15th–16th Dynasties (*Lachish IV*, Pl. 36:237).

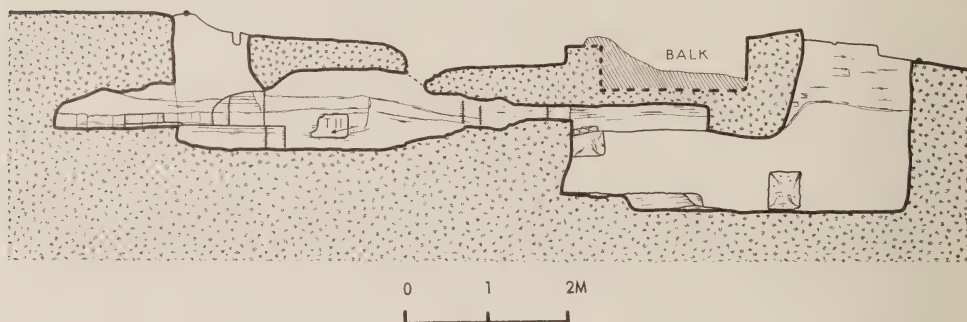
TOMB 12

T12 consists of a shaft, a tomb chamber, and a niche to the west of the shaft, with a maximum height of 50 cm. From the marks on the sides it appears that the niche had once been used as a quarry for stones. There is a small opening, 37 by 28 cm., on the southwest wall of the tomb chamber leading into T11; at the north end of the chamber there is a low corridor leading to T13. The roof of the tomb chamber had been broken, probably as the result of quarrying in the area after the tombs had been cut. The tomb was filled with stones and silt.

CONTENTS

If the bowl shown in Fig. 17:1 had a base, it has parallels in the Jericho tombs (*Jericho I*, Fig. 120:14 – Group II and Fig. 140:18 – Group III). The pedestal vase in Fig. 17:3 is of the C.2.a type, which appears in Groups IV–V. The small bowl with four stylized rams' (?) heads attached to the rim is similar to forms in wood found in the Jericho tombs (*Jericho I*, Figs. 126:5, 155:2, 192:1, 184:7, 133:3) and to an example in alabaster (*Jericho I*, Fig. 187:17); but this type of bowl in pottery is without parallels there. It certainly belongs with the MB II pottery mentioned above. The dagger blade (Fig. 17:6) is similar to the one found in T15 (see Fig. 24:92 and references given in the discussion of T15).

The barrel-shaped funerary jar (Fig. 17:4) is certainly from the MB I period. Nine examples of this type appear in Jericho Tomb H 20 (*Jericho I*, Fig. 81:7-11, p. 222), which belongs to the MB I period (Intermediate EB-MB). Jericho Tomb G 27 also has 2 examples (*Jericho I*, Fig. 103:2-3). The body was made separately from the rim, which was turned on a wheel and luted on (cf. *Lachish IV*, p. 171 for description of this method which was used for the manufacture of jars of the caliciform culture). Three other examples of the barrel-shaped funerary jar came from T14 (see Fig. 19:7), but these have horizontal and diagonal combing. See discussion of A.2 type of MB I jars on pp. 66-71. This type of jar evidences the use of the tomb in the MB I period.



T12 (left) and T13 (right), Section A-B

TOMB 13

The shaft of the tomb had been filled with *huwwar* to a depth of approximately 60 cm.; on top of this was a layer of rubble and loose soil which measured 1.25 m. in depth. The stone which partly blocked the entrance from the shaft to the tomb chamber measures 80 by 42 by 42 cm. On the uneven floor of the tomb chamber was considerable roof fall mixed with the soil which had filtered into the tomb. The tomb chamber is connected by a low passageway with T12, but the opening had been sealed by a stone, 60 by 55 cm., and smaller stones. A small aperture, 12 cm. in diameter, opens from the northeast wall of the chamber into T18. Two human skulls were found within the chamber of the tomb.

CONTENTS

The carinated bowl with flat base shown in Fig. 18:1 belongs to Type B.2.e, which appears in Groups I and III at Jericho. The storage jars in Fig. 18:2, 3 belong to a well-documented MB II type, A.2.a, (Groups II, IV-V at Jericho) found in T15 (Fig. 24:88). The two bands of incised lines or combing around the shoulder of Fig. 18:2 appear also on examples from Hazor (*Hazor I*, Pl. 117:7, 8; *Hazor II*, Pl. 114:11). This decoration

appears at Jericho in jars which are assigned to Group V in the typological sequence (*Jericho I*, Figs. 190:1; 196:2, 3). For the alabaster jar in Fig. 18:4, see three Jericho examples from Tomb G37 (*Jericho I*, Fig. 118:4-6). The lamp P1323 (not illustrated) seems to belong to Type B.2.c and is certainly of the MB II period. The toggle pin in Fig. 18:5 is to be classified as Type 6 in the list of E. Henschel-Simon, *QDAP*, Vol. 6, pp. 169-209. The pedestal vase with cordon at neck and a high, slightly rounded shoulder (C.1.a) must also be assigned to the use of the tomb in the MB II period.

The imitation base-ring jug in Fig. 18:6 has no paint but must certainly be from the LB period (cf. *Lachish IV*, Pl. 81:894 - Class B; and the example from T18 in our Fig. 26:19).

Although the sherd with incised decoration (Fig. 18:8) might be assigned to the period of MB II use, it is more likely that it belongs to the MB I period along with the javelin with end of tang curled (Fig. 18:9); the sherds from Group 1529 at Lachish provide some parallels (*Lachish IV*, Pl. 66:404, 423).

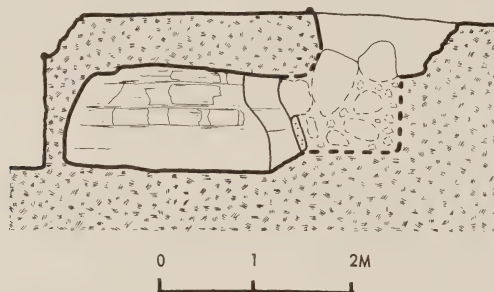
The most distinctive object in T13 is the bronze javelin head with a curled end to the tang (Fig. 18:9). Two examples of this javelin have appeared in Square Shaft tombs at Jericho (K. M. Kenyon, *Archaeology in the Holy Land*, Fig. 24:6, 7), but the pottery which is associated with them has not yet been published. The Cemetery 100-200 at Tell el-Ajjul has produced two of these javelin heads. One came from Tomb 227 (AG I, Pl. 19: L 49), a round-shaft tomb (AG I, Pl. 56) which contained a flat-bottom, flaring-rim jar with two handles (AG I, Pl. 44:33 M10), which is said to be of "soft buff or drab paste, lightly baked" (AG I, p. 9). In the Cemetery 2000 at Lachish there were found 3 javelin heads of this type (*Lachish IV*, p. 276, fig. 13; Pl. 22:1-3). In Tomb 2111, a tomb with round shaft, there was a typical flaring-necked jar (Type 469) with two bands of combed decoration around the shoulder and a dagger (Pl. 21:10). In a bilobate tomb (2032) there were two bowls (Type 433, 435), a smaller flaring-necked jar (Type 477), a jar with lug handles and flaring rim (Type 493), a similar jar with a spout in place of one lug handle (Type 487) and a javelin head with curled tang. The third tomb (2100) was also bilobate in form and contained in addition to the javelin a jar with flaring rim like those found in the other two tombs (Type 471). Another javelin of the same type was found in Grave 203 of the great northern cemetery at Beth-shan (*Beth-shan I*, Pl. 15:1, p. 9). Associated with it were a jar with pierced lug handles, similar to that in the bilobate Tomb 2032 at Lachish, a four-nozzle lamp, a storage jar with flaring neck of the typical caliciform type and ledge handles (cf. ledge handles from Group 1529 at Lachish, *Lachish IV*, Pl. 66:412A and the debased forms of ledge handles on Pl. 67:458-461). The ledge-handled caliciform jar associated with the javelin at Beth-shan suggests that it should probably be placed between Stratum I at Tell Beit Mirsim, where ledge handles are present, and Stratum H, where they do not appear (cf. *Lachish IV*, p. 171-72).

Although the amount of evidence is not great the distinctiveness of the artifacts makes it clear that this tomb was used in all three major periods of the cemetery's use.

TOMB 14

The northwest wall of this tomb chamber lies close to the rock scarp of the ledge of rock from which it has been cut, and the thin wall had been broken into from the outside so that the tomb appears as a cave. The tomb was partly filled with debris and there was considerable disturbance of the remains. In the east wall there is an opening leading

into T22. The entranceway to the shaft lies at the southwest; although the shaft was not completely cleared it was obviously packed with *huwwar* and large stones. The remnants of one skull were found within the debris of the tomb chamber.



T14, Section A-B

CONTENTS

Six of the pottery objects from this tomb can be assigned to the MB I period of use. Of the 3 four-nozzle lamps (Fig. 19:5, 6, and P1516), 2 have a flat base and one is rounded on the bottom. The 3 barrel-shaped funerary jars (Fig. 19:7, P1537, P1482) are similar in shape and texture to the example found in T12 (Fig. 17:4). Each has two bands of horizontal combing around the shoulder and two of the jars have a band of diagonal combing between the horizontal bands. Although the bands of combed decoration are not found on analogous jars from the MB I period in the Jericho tombs, bands of combed decoration were used on jars of the 2000 cemetery at Lachish (*Lachish* IV, Pl. 67:468-70, 474-80, 484), at Tell Beit Mirsim H (TBM Ia, Pl. 2:1, 3, 5, 7; Pl. 21:4, where diagonals appear between the two horizontal bands).

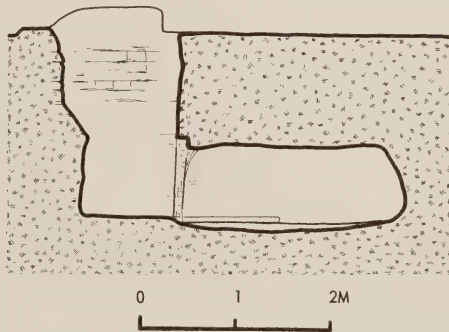
It is clear that the tomb was also used in the MB II period. The two platters (Fig. 19:1, P1430) are similar to Type A.1.c, which appears in T15 (Fig. 20:16), although the rim is not appreciably inverted. The 3 carinated bowls seem to belong to Type B.2.b, which is common in our MB II tombs. The fragments of juglets (Fig. 19:4 and P1580) also fall into this period of use. The dagger blade with rivets (Fig. 19:10) is similar to the MB II type found in T15 (Fig. 24:92) and surely belongs to the same period of use.

A third period of use for this tomb is evidenced by the juglet of base-ring ware (Fig. 19:8). The lower end of the handle pierces the shoulder of the vessel. The fragment of pottery shown in Fig. 19:9 consists of a spout or rim with holes pierced through the walls. Since no parallels are known it is impossible to assign it to one of the three periods when this tomb was in use.

TOMB 15

This shaft tomb had apparently not been plundered or reused since the MB II period.

The shaft was found to contain 1 m. of stone chips mixed with soil; below this level there was a layer of very hard *huwwar*, packed so as to provide a watertight seal. The doorway leading from the shaft to the tomb chamber was blocked by a stone, 90 by 60 by 15 cm. (Fig. 77). When the stone was removed the tomb goods were immediately apparent, since no dirt had filtered into the chamber from the shaft (Fig. 78). In the process of removing the bones and burial offerings it was possible to distinguish three phases of use, although there had been considerable disturbance within the tomb. Bones were piled up in heaps along the walls (Fig. 82) and no skeleton of the upper layer, Phase I was found in an articulated position. The second layer, Phase II, was of hard, gray fill in which there were embedded bones and vessels. Phase III consisted of earth mixed with pottery and bones. At the north side of the chamber there was a bed of 10 flat stones (Fig. 83). The stones were white limestone except for harder, black stones laid at about the position of the shoulder of the skeleton. At the northwest side of the chamber there is a step which rises about 5 cm. from the level of the floor to form a ledge along the side of the tomb. Over the entire floor of the tomb chamber there is a cement-like filling on which the stones of the bed are placed. Apparently the filling had been intended to make the floor of the tomb level. Although the skeleton which was found on the bed of Phase III was partly disturbed in its position, enough of the skeletal remains were in position to suggest that the burial had taken place with the skeleton articulated. A dagger (Fig. 24:92) was found neatly poised across the spine of the skeleton. Fourteen human skulls and 4 sheep skulls were recorded from the tomb. The animal bones were examined by Milton Hildebrand, Associate Professor of Zoology, University of California at Davis, who made the following comment: "The bones are of sheep, not goats. Most are adult or sub-adult rams, though at least one skull base is of a ewe" (letter of October 3, 1961).



T15, Section A-B

CONTENTS

T15 contained 108 pottery vessels, 91 of which are shown in drawings in Figs. 20-24 and the remaining 17 are described in the Catalogue. According to general types of

vessels the pottery from the tomb can be distributed as follows:

Carinated and necked bowls	23
Dipper juglets	21
Platters	19
Piriform juglets	14
Jugs	12
Storage jars	4
Pedestal vases	3
Lamps	2
Cylindrical juglets	1
Miscellaneous	9

The 19 platters, or bowls with straight or slightly curved sides, have either flat (10 examples) or disk (8 examples) bases; the platter with ring base does not appear in T15. In 3 specimens the disk base is concave. The rims of the platters are slightly inverted, frequently as the result of pressure exerted by the potter when he bevelled the rim on the vessel, and in two cases the slip has been burnished. Several of the platters had been cracked in firing and the cracks in one (Fig. 20:6) had been repaired with a white paste after the vessel had been taken from the kiln. In general the workmanship displayed in the platters is inferior to that in the carinated bowls.

Among the 16 carinated bowls there are two varieties: the deep bowl, generally with a disk base; and the shallow bowl with either a disk or a ring base. These bowls usually have a light brown or cream slip which is burnished. The ware is almost always thin and fired to a metallic hardness.

Similar in technique of manufacture to the carinated bowls are 7 necked bowls, which have a rounded shoulder in place of the sharply angular profile of the carinated vessels. They generally have a ring base, which in some examples approaches in height the familiar pedestal base. Most of the necked bowls are covered with light brown or cream slip and are burnished.

Of the 3 pedestal vases, 2 have cream slip and one is certainly burnished. None has a cordon at the base, but one has a cordon around the neck of the vessel.

There are 12 jugs, 10 with round mouth, and 2 with pinched mouth. All the jugs have small, flat bases. The handles, which are oval in section, extend from the rim to the shoulder in all examples with the exception of Fig. 21:44, which has the handle attached to the shoulder. Two of the jugs are burnished vertically.

The 14 piriform juglets exhibit a variety of sizes and shapes. With one exception, all with bases preserved display some form of button base. Six have a single-strand handle; all the others have the double-strand handle, with the exception of Fig. 22:56, which has a triple strand, and Fig. 22:65, in which the handle is not preserved. The piriform juglets are generally burnished -- 9 examples are definitely with traces of burnishing. Although one example is of black ware none bears the decoration which is characteristic of the Tell el-Yahudiyyeh type. There is considerable variation both in size and in shape within this group.

Only one cylindrical juglet appears in T15.

The 21 dipper juglets are remarkably uniform in type. The handle is oval in section, except for Fig. 23:71, which has a double strand. The mouth is generally pinched as shown in Fig. 23:70. Eight specimens bear evidence of burnishing.

There were but 2 lamps in T15.

Of the 4 storage jars, 2 are small, have relatively high necks, and are equipped with two handles; the 2 larger jars are of the four-handle type. All handles are oval in section with considerable widening at the lower end, where the handle joins the body of the jar. All storage jars have small, flat bases.

COMPARISONS WITH JERICHO TOMBS

When the material from T15 is analyzed according to the characteristics listed for each of the five typological groupings established by Kenyon on the basis of the MB material from Jericho (*Jericho I*, pp. 268–270) it is apparent that our T15 fits best into Group III (*Jericho Tombs A 38, A 34, B 35, B 3, A 46*). Kenyon lists 7 characteristic elements as “present” in Group III (*Jericho I*, p. 269). All but two of these are represented in T15. There are 7 necked bowls (H), 3 flaring carinated bowls (D), 2 pedestal vases with and without cordons, 14 piriform juglets (“many”), and only one cylindrical juglet (“few”). The two “present” forms in Group III at Jericho which are missing in T15 are: wide bowls, upright walls, plain rim (F.1); and shoulder-handled jugs (A.3.a). This total of 27 vessels from T15 which fit into types which are listed as characteristic of Group III is considerably greater than the list of “present” characteristics which could be made for any of the other four groups at Jericho.

Kenyon lists as characteristics “not yet found” in Group III:

- (1) Wide bowls, upright walls, flat rims (Bowls F.2).
- (2) Ovoid jugs with pinched mouth. (Although her notation “Jugs C.2” is obviously a mistake for Jugs D.2, there is one example of this jug in Tomb A 46, *Jericho I*, Fig. 168:4, which she assigns to Group III, even though it is a tomb in which there are a number of successive burials.)
- (3) Faience vessels.
- (4) Toggle pins with bulbous, disk, and ball and disk heads (Toggle pins C, D, E).

Of this list of four negative characteristics of Group III there is found only one specimen in T15, an ovoid jug with pinched mouth, and this type also appears in Jericho Tomb A 46. T15 contained considerable material which Kenyon lists as “not yet found” in Group I (Tombs A 1, J 3, B 46): 2 pedestal vases, 3 flaring carinated bowls (D), 3 piriform juglets with marked button base (G), and 4 storage jars – a total of 12 pottery vessels. This is sufficient evidence to exclude our tomb from Group I. On the basis of the Jericho list of characteristics “no longer present” in Group V (J 7, G 1, final use of Tombs H 6, H 11, H 13, H 18, H 22) there may be counted a total of 23 examples of these characteristics found in T15: 9 angular carinated bowls, shallow (B.1, B.2, B.4, B.5), and 14 piriform juglets. Similarly it would seem that our material does not fit into Group IV (Tombs J 9, J 12, J 1, G 1 ancestral) where we have 8 forms which are listed as “no longer found” in this group: 7 necked bowls (H), and one piriform juglet with pointed base (D). In Group II (Tombs G 37, G 46) the “not yet found” classification includes pedestal vases with cordons, of which an example appears in T15.

The attribution of T15 to Group III of the Jericho classification is further confirmed by distributing the 40 types which appear in the pottery of T15 according to the classification of objects from Jericho tombs (*Jericho I*, pp. 271–293). The correspondences

between types present in T15 and those found in each of the five groups are listed in tabular form below.

Groups	I	II	III	IV	V
Types from T15 which have correspondences in Jericho tombs	8	14	30	15	16
Percent of the total of 40 types represented in T15	20	35	75	38	40

Thus it is apparent that 75 percent of the characteristic types found in T15 have their analogues in Group III at Jericho, almost twice as many as appear in any other group.

A tabulation of the distribution of the 86 vessels which fall into the 40 types according to the typological classification of the Jericho material provides a similar picture of the greater number of correspondences between T15 and Group III. The results are presented in tabular form below.

Groups	I	II	III	IV	V
Vessels from T15 which have correspondences in Jericho tombs	29	34	75	33	44
Percent of the 86 vessels from T15	34	40	87	38	51

A further check of our T15 material against the distribution of the Jericho material into the five groups revealed that for types of Jericho material which appear only in Group I, T15 produced one object; for types which appear only in Group II, there were 2 objects from T15; for Group III types which were exclusively characteristic, T15 had 19 examples; and in Groups IV and V there were only 2 each from T15 which corresponded.

It must be noted that Group III at Jericho contained some very large deposits of pottery (*Jericho I*, pp. 270-271). Thus these groups might be expected to provide a greater repertoire of forms for comparative use. However, the correspondences between T15 and Group III are on the whole convincing, particularly in the presence of an abundance of piriform juglets and the paucity of cylindrical juglets.

PHASES OF T15

T15 had been blocked with a large stone door after its use as a burial chamber in MB II and apparently had not been reused. Although there was evidence for considerable disturbance — piles of bones along the walls of the tomb chamber — it was possible to discern at least two layers of soil on the floor of the chamber. The burial deposits were removed in layers which could be roughly distinguished and the three phases of deposits are shown in diagram on pp. 28-29. In the Catalogue of objects from T15 the second column gives the phase number followed by a colon and the number of the object as it appears on one of the three diagrams. Since very little debris separated the layers of interment and since there was evidence of considerable disturbance, this differentiation

of the material into three phases is only roughly accurate. The distribution of the pottery objects and skulls for which there is a record of the phase to which they belonged is as follows:

	Phase	Pottery	Skulls
	I	44	4
	II	33	5
	III	19	4
TOTAL		96	13

When each of the three phases is compared with the MB material from the Jericho tombs, the following results emerge:

	Phase I					Phase II					Phase III				
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V
Types which have correspondences in Jericho tombs	6	10	19	7	10	4	6	13	10	8	5	5	12	4	6
Vessels of T15 which have correspondences in Jericho tombs	10	15	28	10	15	11	12	22	15	15	7	5	19	6	10

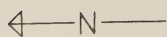
From this tabulation it is obvious that in each of the phases there is a concentration of Group III material. Beyond this observation it is impossible to draw conclusions as to whether there is an overlap either into Group II on the one hand or into Group IV on the other.

Necked bowls (H) appear in four examples in Phase I; there are none in Phase II; and only one in Phase III. If necked bowls are characteristic of Group III and are no longer found in Group IV (*Jericho I*, pp. 269–270) then Phase I should not extend beyond the limits of Group III. This observation that Phase III does not extend beyond the limits of the chronological Group III is further supported by the presence of 7 piriform juglets in Phase I. On the whole, the evidence for differentiating between the three successive uses of the tomb is meager and inconclusive. The obvious conclusion is that the three phases of use of T15 do not extend over a long period of time.

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER SITES

Kenyon's equation of Tell Beit Mirsim E with Jericho Group III, with overlap into Group IV (*Jericho I*, p. 301) is sustained by a comparison of our T15 forms with the pottery from Tell Beit Mirsim E. Our pedestal vase in Fig. 21:42 (and perhaps Fig. 21:43) with cordon around the neck has parallels in TBM E in what Albright calls a "carinated vase with trumpet-foot" (*TBM I*, Pls. 7:11–15, 17–18, 20–21; 23:1–5, 8).

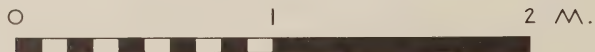
When comparisons are made for bowls the following correspondences are apparent: Fig. 20:19 (*TBM I*, Pl. 41:9, except for the base); 20:24 (*TBM I*, Pl. 8:8); 20:25 (*TBM I*, Pl. 8:10); 21:33 (*TBM I*, Pl. 8:12); 20:28 (*TBM I*, Pl. 8:14); 20:32 (*TBM I*, Pl. 8:15). However, it must also be noted that our Fig. 20:20 has a good parallel in TBM G (*TBM I*, Pl. 41:3).



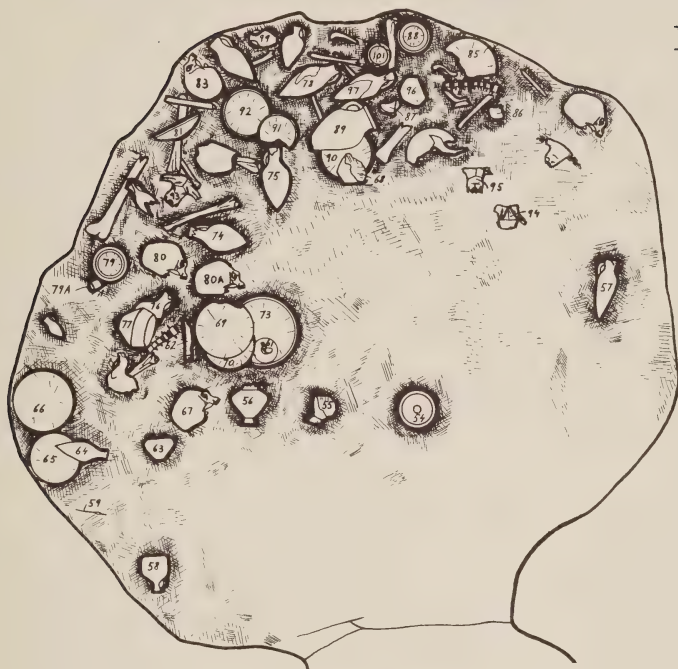
I



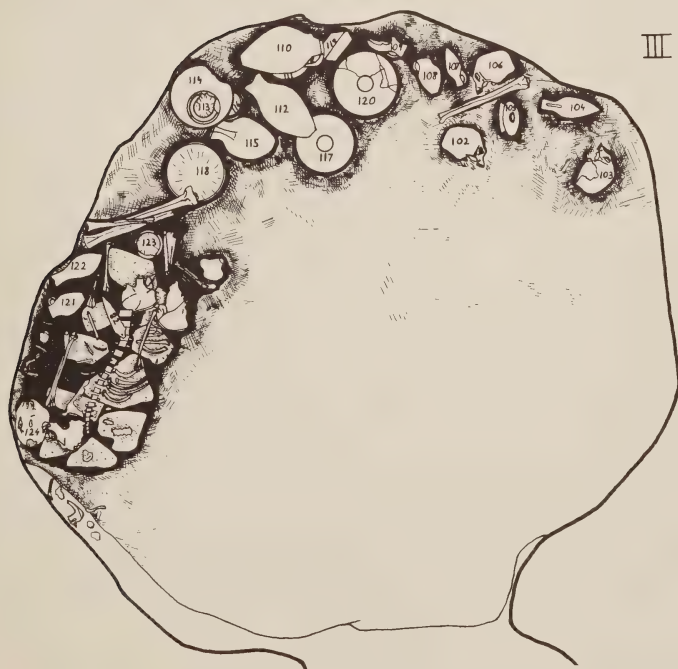
1 GREY FILL (HARD)

2 EARTH, MIXED WITH POTTERY
AND BONES

II



III



The cylindrical juglet shown in Fig. 22:68 corresponds to the double-strand handle and the button decoration of *TBM* Ia, Pl. 9:5 from Stratum E. Piriform juglets are also similar. Fig. 22:61 may be placed alongside of that shown in *TBM* Ia, Pl. 9:3; and Fig. 22:57, with *TBM* Ia, Pl. 9:6 (except for the double-strand handle of the Stratum E example).

Although the profiles of the platters of T15 appear to be more inverted than those shown for Stratum E at TBM, it is noteworthy that Albright states that the platters are "generally with inverted rim" (*TBM* Ia, p. 79).

The storage jar shown in Fig. 24:91 is similar in shape to *TBM* Ia, Pl. 6:2; and Fig. 24:90 corresponds (even to the small flat base) to *TBM* Ia, Pl. 11:4, which is likewise from Stratum E. In T15 the rope-band design does not appear as it does in *TBM* Stratum D, where Albright states that the rope-band becomes ubiquitous on storage jars and water jars of Stratum D (*TBM* I, p. 20).

Although the greatest number of correspondences seem to exist between our T15 and *TBM* E, it is at the same time apparent that parallels can be found with *TBM* D, which, as Albright was careful to point out, was very difficult to distinguish from E (*TBM* I, p. 19).

Ware similar to that in T15 has appeared at Tell el-Farah (North), particularly in Tomb H, which de Vaux has dated to 1750–1650 B.C. (*RB*, 55, 1948, p. 577). The jug with handle on the shoulder in Fig. 21:44 may be compared with those shown in *RB*, 55, 1948, p. 578, Fig. 17:1, 3; the piriform juglets with button base in Fig. 22:57, 59 suggest those in *RB*, 55, 1948, p. 578, Fig. 17:6, 7; the necked bowl of Fig. 20:32 is similar to that in *RB*, 55, 1948, p. 578, Fig. 17:8; and the platters with disk base in Fig. 20:2, 5 are like the one shown in *RB*, 55, 1948, p. 578, Fig. 17:11. There are also two dipper juglets from Tell el-Farah Tomb H which are similar to numerous examples in T15.

BONE INLAY

Twenty-four fragments of bone inlay (Fig. 25) were recovered from T15. Eight pieces bear designs of circles set in single and double rows; 8 are decorated with linear grooves; 4 display diagonal grooves and one is cross-hatched; one small piece could have been a petal from a rosette design; and 2 fragments are evidently birds. The bone was smoothed on the decorated side but left rough on the side of attachment. Grooves were generally cut to a depth of about two-thirds of the thickness of the material with a sharp tool which was moved along a straight edge; the angle of the slot is usually perpendicular, although it is sometimes oblique. The circle design was made by first drilling a hole into the bone and then scribing a circle with a compass set into the center hole. Two of the pieces (top row, left) are complete and have no holes for attachment to the box, so they could have been fitted to the wood of the box only by glue (see note in *Jericho* I, p. 265) or fitted into grooves of the wood. Only one piece (second row, second from right, and possibly bottom row, right) has a hole pierced through the material which could have served as a dowel hole.

Bone inlay of this type is well known from Gezer, Tell el-Ajjul, Alishar, and Tell Beit Mirsim E–D and was discussed by Albright in 1938 (*TBM* II, Pars. 56–57), when he assigned the *TBM* examples to the seventeenth century B.C. Tufnell published the Lachish examples in 1958 and after considering the analogous examples of bone inlay from Tell el-Farah (S) and Megiddo, as well as the earlier material discussed by Albright, concluded that "all our evidence goes to show that these boxes came into use no earlier

than MB III, say about 1700 B.C., and they were still being made up to the early reigns of the xviiiith dynasty, but no later" (*Lachish IV*, p. 87). Since 1958 Hazor has produced several pieces of bone inlay (*Hazor II*, Pl. 126:23) which Yadin assigns to MB II, and one piece (*Hazor I*, Pl. 142:18) which he assigns to LB I.

The Middle Bronze Jericho tombs have yielded a mass of this inlay with a full repertoire of motifs of decoration along with remains of wood boxes to which some of it once belonged. Bone inlay was found in 12 Jericho tombs. Six of these tombs are assigned by Kenyon to her Group V (J 7, p. 441; H 6, p. 467; H 11, p. 478; H 13, p. 485; H 18, p. 500; H 22, p. 511); three of the tombs belong to Group IV (J 9, p. 417; J 1, p. 437; G 1, p. 451); two belong to Group III (A 34, p. 366; B 35, p. 391); and only one falls within Group II (G 37, p. 329). It would thus seem that the bone inlay is most heavily concentrated toward the end of her chronological sequence of tombs, although its use goes back to the time of Group II, where birds and dividing panels with chevrons appear.

TOGGLE PINS

Four completely preserved bronze toggle pins came from T15. They belong to well-known types which have been classified by E. Henschel-Simon (*QDAP*, Vol. 6, pp. 169–209). Two are of Type 7 (Fig. 24:95, 98) which is without head and is twisted above the eyelet; Fig. 24:97 is plain without head and belongs to Type 3; and Fig. 24:96 is of Type 6b with plain head and incised with five bands above the eyelet and two below. The examples of these three types found in the collection of the Palestine Archaeological Museum are listed by E. Henschel-Simon (*op. cit.*, pp. 192–209) and need not be repeated here.

The parallels with Jericho tombs are not very revealing. Fig. 24:95, 98, the pins with the upper part twisted, have a parallel in Tomb A 34 (*Jericho I*, Fig. 128:11), which is assigned to Group III in the classification of the tombs. Tufnell (*Lachish IV*, p. 81) calls attention to the fact that Types 3 and 7 are associated in the large rectangular Tomb 1214 at Tell el-Farah (S) (*AG IV*, Pl. 33:435 and 484). In the chronological classification of the Jericho tombs it is of interest that the toggle pin with bulbous, ball, or disk and ball head does not make its appearance until Group IV. The absence of these features in T15 would suggest the assignment of it to a period before the beginning of Group IV.

DAGGER BLADE

The dagger blade shown in Fig. 24:92 probably originally had three rivets and a short tang. It seems to belong to Type 3 of Rachel Maxwell-Hyslop's classification ("Daggers and Swords in Western Asia," *Iraq*, Vol. 8, pp. 1–65), a type to which she assigns a Sumerian origin with a subsequent diffusion into Cyprus, Phoenicia, Syria, Palestine, and into Egypt during the Hyksos period (pp. 7–9). The type is known from Megiddo Tomb 912 D (*Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 133:6) and from Jericho Tomb G 37 (*Jericho I*, Fig. 146:4).

KNIVES

The knife with a curved point and three rivets (Fig. 24:93) is known from Tell el-Ajjul (AG IV, Pl. 31:374), Jericho Tomb 9 (*Stratigraphie*, Fig. 117:46), and Gezer Tomb 1 (*Stratigraphie*, Fig. 156:34). The other knife (Fig. 24:94) is similar but has a straighter edge on the back of the blade.

BEADS

Only three objects which could be classified as beads came from T15. Of these, one (Fig. 24:101) is a cylinder with chevron designs and could have been used as a seal; another is a scaraboid (Fig. 72:1) of blue faience; only one object which is strictly speaking a bead came from the tomb (Fig. 72:2). The marked dearth of beads in this MB II tomb is matched by the situation at Jericho where Kenyon remarks that beads were not very common in tombs of this period (*Jericho I*, p. 266).

LIMESTONE POMMELS

Two rather crude pommels of limestone for daggers were found (Fig. 24:99, 100). Both are hollowed out to receive the handle of the dagger and bored with a hole through which a pin could be placed to hold the pommel firmly in place on the handle. The type is well known: cf. for examples *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 118:2 (T 911 A1) and *Jericho I*, Fig. 117:5 (J 3).

SCARABS

Nine scarabs were found in T15 (Fig. 70:14-22). The one for which there are the most parallels is No. 18, which has four stylized hieroglyphs within a border of three scrolls on each side and a connecting loop at the top and at the bottom. The border is common on scarabs from Tell el-Ajjul (AG I, Pl. 13:15, 46. AG III, Pls. 3:98; 4:155, 160. AG IV, Pls. 5:1, 28, 92; 7:178, 194, 244, 265; 11:467. AG V, Pl. 9:1 [said to be a Hyksos copy of the name of Senusert II of the 12th Dynasty]). The scrolls design appears in the border of a scarab from Tell Beit Mirsim, Stratum D (*TBM II*, Fig. 29:8); at Hazor two seals with borders of scrolls design were found in the Stratum 4 burial in cistern 9024 of Area D (*Hazor I*, p. 134, Pl. 118:24, 33), which the excavator dated to the second half of the eighteenth or the first half of the seventeenth century. Tomb 24 at Megiddo had two scarabs of the same design (*Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 105:2, 10), which are assigned to the Hyksos or MB II period. An amethyst scarab of Sesostriis I of the 12th Dynasty with the scroll border was found at Beth-shan (*Beth-shan I*, Pl. 34:1) and another Hyksos scarab with a similar border was found in the Ramses III level (*Beth-shan II*, Pl. 36:1). At Gezer, scarabs with the scroll border appeared in great numbers (*Gezer III*, Pls. 202b:9, 203:1, 204a:3, 206:22, 24, etc.). At Tell el-Farah (N) Tomb 5 produced three examples of this type of border (*RB*, Vol. 56, 1949, Pl. 4b:4, 9, 13). Possibly the closest parallels to our scarabs are those found at Lachish (*Lachish IV*, Pl. 30:4-7; discussion on pp. 99-100). These four small scarabs with scroll borders are assigned by Tufnell to the period of

the 12th – 14th Dynasties or the early 15th Dynasty, although it is pointed out that the design could occur as late as the 19th Dynasty. The scroll border appears at Megiddo in Stratum XII on a large scarab with a legible inscription (*Megiddo II*, Pl. 149:32). Stratum XII at Megiddo also produced a scarab (*Megiddo II*, Pl. 149:15) which is similar to the one found in T15 which is shown in Fig. 70:14.

The scarab with cross pattern and concentric circles (Fig. 70:19) has analogies at Lachish (*Lachish IV*, Pl. 30:10, which comes from Tomb 1552, which is assigned to about the 14th – 15th Dynasties). Similar designs appear at Megiddo in Stratum XII (*Megiddo II*, Pl. 149:42) and in Tomb 24 (*Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 105:4).

DATE OF T15

The material from T15 is certainly later than Strata G–F at Tell Beit Mirsim and Ras el-‘Ain (*QDAP*, Vol. 5, pp. 122–125) both of which Wright assigns to MB IIA and dates to the period c. 1900–1750/1700 B.C. (*BANE*, p. 89). The closest parallels to the pottery of the tomb are to be found in Stratum E at Tell Beit Mirsim and in Group III of the Jericho tombs, which Kenyon says (with an overlap into Group IV) is contemporary with Tell Beit Mirsim E (*Jericho I*, p. 301).

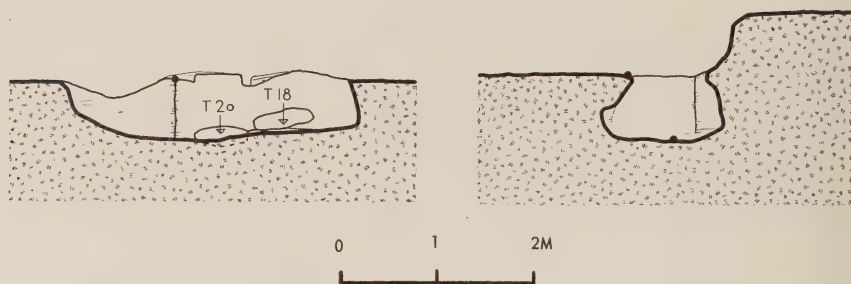
The material from T15 has nothing to add to the data which has been available elsewhere for fixing absolute dates for this type of material. Kenyon hazards a tentative guess that the five Jericho groups of Middle Bronze cover the period c. 1950/1800–1600 B.C. (*Jericho I*, p. 301). Albright would lower the dates and shorten the period to make it cover the span of from the end of the eighteenth century to ca. 1550/1540 (*BASOR*, No. 158, p. 31) while P. W. Lapp argues that the Jericho MB tombs belong to the period ca. 1750–1600 B.C. (*AJA*, Vol. 65, p. 70). If our tomb spanned two generations, as the three phases might suggest, it was probably in use sometime within the seventeenth century B.C., or in what has been termed MB IIB (Wright’s chart, *BANE*, p. 92).

TOMB 16

From the section of T16 it is apparent that this cutting is not a shaft tomb, although it matches T15 in plan. On the northeast wall there are two openings leading into T20 and T18 respectively. These are small openings, apparently accidental, which measure only 20 cm. and 18 cm. in height and are much too small to have been intended for doorways into the neighboring tombs. Since quarrying marks are apparent on the surface of the bedrock adjacent to T16, it is not improbable that the cutting is all that remains of a shaft tomb, the upper part and roof of which have been quarried away after the tomb was cut. There were no goods or bones within the depression.

TOMB 17

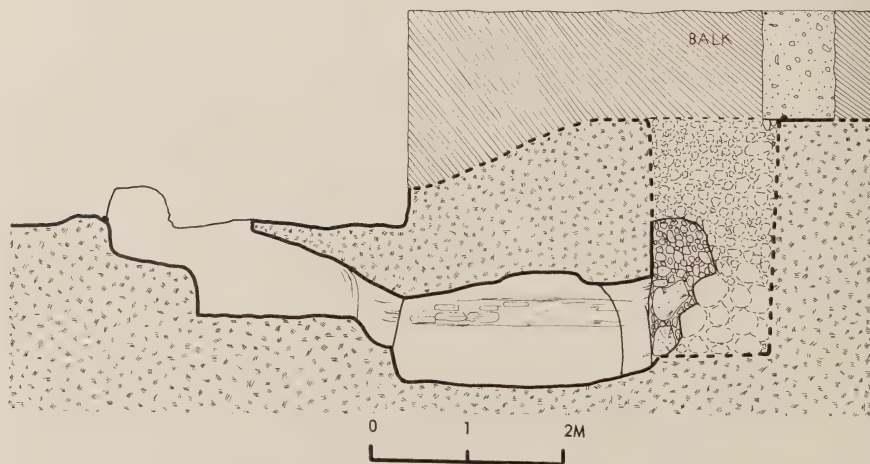
T17 is a shallow cutting, 64 cm. deep, in the rock and is entirely independent of the tombs in the area. No artifacts were found in it. The undercutting of the sides of the basin-like cutting makes it unlikely that it had ever been intended to serve as a shaft tomb.



T16, Section A-B (left); T17, Section A-B (right)

TOMBS 18 AND 18W

When the cleaning was well advanced, the tomb which was at first designated T18 was found to be two tombs. A shallow shaft at the north opens into a rectangular tomb chamber (later designated T18W), which has at the northwest two openings, one into a corridor which leads to T20 and another into a break-through to T16. A third opening, 40 cm. wide and 50 cm. high, leads into the chamber of T18. At the southwest of this chamber is a hole which seems to be an accidental break into T13. The shaft of T18 lies under a terrace wall and could not be excavated. Both chambers, T18W and T18, had been previously disturbed and then filled in with silt and fallen roof stone. Only one human skull was found in these chambers. The shallowness of the shaft for T18W is probably due to the later quarrying of the stone which constituted the upper part.



T18W (left) and T18 (right), Section A-B

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The flat, carinated bowl with ring base and recessed center (Fig. 26:1) is parallel to an example found in T15 (Fig. 20:28) and appears in Groups II–V of the Jericho tombs. The small globular bowl with slightly out-turned rim and disk base (Fig. 26:2) makes its appearance in Groups II–III at Jericho; and the small saucer-like bowls (Fig. 26:3, 4) belong to Groups I–III. The two pedestal vases (P1419, P1511) without cordons are of the high, sharply angled shoulder type with narrow neck, corresponding to the Jericho Type A.2.a, which appears in Groups III–IV. The pedestal vase with cordon at neck and base P1573 has a high, slightly rounded shoulder and narrow neck, corresponding to the Jericho classification B.2.a (Groups IV–V). These two types of pedestal vases do not appear in T15. In Fig. 26:5, 6 are shown two jugs with spherical body, large mouth, handle on shoulder, and ring base. Four of these jugs appear at Jericho in Group III; the closest in form is from Tomb B 35 (*Jericho I*, Fig. 150:1), which has red-painted decoration. Our examples have the three-strand handle, a feature not found on any of the four Jericho specimens. Other appearances of this type are Megiddo XI (*Megiddo II*, Pl. 32:2, which has a snake on the handle in place of the smaller third strand of the el-Jib examples); Jericho Palace storeroom (*Stratigraphie*, Fig. 116:11, which has a cordon around the neck and the three-strand handle); Ras Shamra (*Stratigraphie*, Fig. 47:D). This Syro-Palestinian type seems to have been imported into Egypt, as the painted example from Lisht of the Second Intermediate period suggests (Helene J. Kantor, in *Relative Chronologies in Old World Archeology*, ed. R. W. Ehrich, pp. 13–14, Fig. 4:a,b). The three lamps which are catalogued but not illustrated are all of the slightly pinched type characteristic of MB II. Fig. 26:9 is a storage jar of the high neck variety (cf. Fig. 24:88, 89, from T15) and has an incised mark of a half circle and bar cut deeply into the shoulder. An identical mark appears on the shoulder of a jar from Stratum XIII B at Megiddo (*Megiddo II*, Pl. 16:10). Another fragmentary storage jar (P1483) has a low neck with a double fold at the rim and probably corresponds in type to the large jar found in T15 (Fig. 24:90).

The toggle pin in Fig. 26:11, with incisions above the eyelet and a knob head, fits best into E. Henschel-Simons's Type 9b, "vase-shaped knob" (*QDAP*, Vol. 6, p. 174, Pl. 70:110). For this type see also *Lachish IV*, Pl. 24:6, and pp. 80–81, where analogous examples are listed and the type attributed to near the beginning of the period 1750–1600 B.C. The pin in Fig. 26:12 belongs to Type 5 (*QDAP*, Vol. 6, Pl. 68:22); it is incised and has no head. The blades are of two types. Fig. 26:14 is a short, wide dagger blade without tang and with four rivets for the handle; Fig. 26:13 is a knife blade with blunt point and a tang of a length equal to the blade (see Albright, *TBM II*, Par. 59 for suggestions as to correct terminology). The dagger blade with four rivet holes may be compared to a similar weapon from Tell Beit Mirsim D (*TBM II*, Pl. 41:6) and Fig. 24:92 from T15. Although the knife blade has a longer tang than any shown from *Lachish* (*Lachish IV*, Pl. 22:11–20; 23:1–2) it is in other respects similar to the well-documented type. Tufnell sums up her discussion of these knives by stating that "there is little to suggest a date much before 1750 or later than 1650 B.C. for Types 27 and 27a" (*Lachish IV*, p. 77; cf. R. Maxwell-Hyslop, "Daggers and Swords in Western Asia," *Iraq*, Vol. 8, pp. 1–65 for classification).

The 27 pieces of bone inlay (Fig. 26:15, 16) are remarkably similar in style and motifs of decoration to the pieces found in T15 (Fig. 25), for which parallels have already been cited. The dagger pommel in Fig. 26:18 is similar to those from T15 (Fig. 24:99, 100).

but the lighter example in Fig. 26:17 has a bevelled top rather than the more usual domed top.

LATER POTTERY

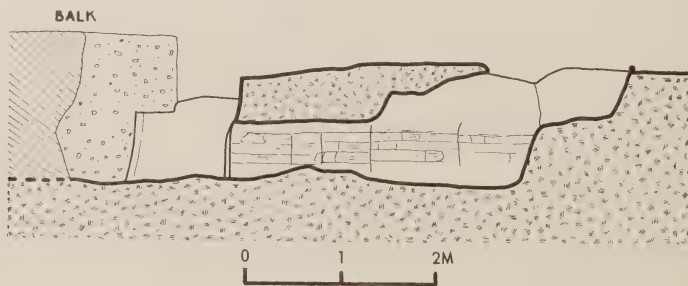
Fig. 26:19 is a jug of imitation base-ring ware of a type which is well known from Lachish (*Lachish IV*, Pl. 81:885-96, and p. 211 for a discussion of Class B, to which our example belongs). Tufnell concludes that the imitations of the true base-ring ware became common at Lachish no earlier than the reign of Amenhotep III (*Lachish IV*, p. 210). The lamp shown in Fig. 26:20 appears to be of a later form than the three MB II lamps found in the tomb; it probably belongs, along with the imitation base-ring ware jug, to the period of the LB use of the tomb (cf. *Lachish IV*, Pl. 73:667 - Class G).

TOMB 19

This tomb can be identified by a cylindrical shaft from which there is an opening leading to a tomb chamber which lies to the northwest but which could not be excavated because of a terrace wall. A corridor leads off southeastward from the shaft to connect with the chamber of T20. The doorway to the corridor measures 44 cm. wide and 54 cm. high and bears evidence of having been carefully cut.

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The 4 pottery vessels from this partly excavated tomb belong to the MB II period but material is too scant to place it with any precision within this span. The jug shown in Fig. 27:1 is similar to those found in T15. The pedestal vase in Fig. 27:2 has cordons at both base and neck, a form which is characteristic of Group III at Jericho, but which becomes more prevalent in Groups IV-V (*Jericho I*, pp. 269-270; cf. also p. 279). The flat, flaring carinated bowl with ring base and recessed center in Fig. 27:3 appears in Groups II-V at Jericho. The bowl in Fig. 27:4 with rim turned out flatly is roughly



T19 (left) and T20 (right), Section A-B

analogous to the four bowls at Jericho assigned to F.2.a, a class which is found only in Groups IV and V. On the basis of the limited evidence, the tomb seems to belong to the middle or later part of the MB sequence at Jericho, but it is impossible to fix the limits more precisely. There is no evidence within the tomb for its having been used before or after the MB II period.

TOMB 20

The shaft to T20 is only 44 cm. deep — far less than the average for the tombs of the area. The doorway leading to the tomb chamber was closed by a stone which measures 70 by 40 by 18/30 cm. The chamber was completely filled with silt which had filtered through crevices and the arrangement of the tomb goods had been disturbed. A corridor leads off from the tomb chamber to the northwest and connects with the shaft of T19. Its average width is 50 cm. and the minimum height in the middle is 41 cm. Another corridor leads southward through an oval opening, 20 by 52 cm., into the chamber of T18W. There is also a break in the wall separating this corridor from T16.

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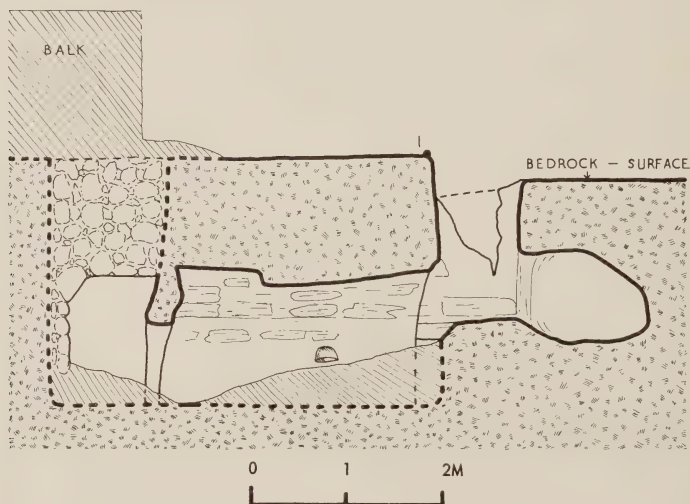
Most of the material found in T20 belongs to the period of its use in the MB II period. Fig. 28:2 is a carinated bowl of the Type B.6.b, which has parallels at Jericho. The dipper juglets shown in Fig. 28:8,9 are similar to the types found in T15. The jug with pinched mouth and small flat base in Fig. 28:6 is not significantly different from the example from T15 shown in Fig. 22:52; and the cylindrical juglet with double-strand handle (Fig. 28:10) conforms to the usual type of the MB II vessels from the Jericho tombs. The jug with handle on the shoulder (Fig. 28:7), while without published examples from Jericho, has a parallel from Stratum D at Tell Beit Mirsim (*TBM* I, Pl. 8:1) and several from Strata XIII–X at Megiddo (*Megiddo* II, Pls. 20:19, 23:8, 40:5); cf. also *Lachish* IV, Pl. 74:673–76. The one piece of bone inlay (M100) belongs also in the MB II period. In addition to the pottery which is illustrated there are two lamps (P1594, P1595) which fall in the classification B.2.a of the Jericho material and most certainly belong to MB II. A flaring, carinated bowl (listed in Catalogue as P1437) belongs to the D.4 classification of the MB II material from Jericho. Certainly there is nothing in the material listed above which would suggest a date beyond the limits of the use of T15.

A sherd of metallic-hard, gray ware with orange slip (listed in the Catalogue under sherd) is undoubtedly base-ring ware and is evidence for the use of this tomb in the LB period. The two small bowls with a heavy disk base (Fig. 28:4, 5,) also seem to belong to this period of the tomb's use (see *TBM* Ia, Pl. 16:8, 12 — both Stratum C; *Lachish* II, Pl. 37B:12, 14 — Temple Structure II). The bowl shown in Fig. 28:5 is similar in form to the painted bowl from T10B (Fig. 9:8).

TOMBS 21 AND 21E

The tomb marked on the plan of tomb openings as T21 is in fact two tombs, each having its own shaft. The smaller chamber to the west evidently belongs with the shaft

by which the larger chamber was entered in 1960. The shaft of larger diameter to the east was not cleaned of the debris with which it was packed because of a modern terrace wall which had been built over its opening. For the purpose of tabulating dimensions we have called the smaller chamber, and the smaller shaft to the west, T21; the larger chamber with its unopened shaft to the east has been labeled T21E. A distinctive feature of T21E is the niche in the wall of the tomb chamber on the southwest side. The niche is 22 cm. wide, 16 cm. high, and 18 cm. deep. No carbon deposit appeared in or over the niche. Villagers reported that the tomb had been looted in recent years; only one cylindrical juglet (Fig. 29:1) was found to have escaped the tomb robbers. It is of a type found in T15 (Fig. 22:68) and is characteristic of Groups IV and V of the MB II tombs at Jericho.



T21E (left) and T21 (right), Section A-B

TOMB 22

T22 consists of a large tomb chamber which had been opened and partly looted in modern times. It was filled with soft, dry soil and small stones which extended to within 20 cm. of the roof of the chamber. A small, rusted tin can provided the evidence for the recent entry into the tomb. Near the entrance to the chamber was a stone, 60 by 60 by 18 cm., which had once blocked the doorway. At the west of the tomb chamber there is a hole, 20 cm. in diameter, in the wall which connects with the chamber of T14; this opening seems to have been an accidental break. On the southeast side of the tomb chamber there is a connecting door, 55 by 56 cm., leading into the chamber of T22A. The shaft, located on the north side of the tomb, had been filled with packed *huwwar*.

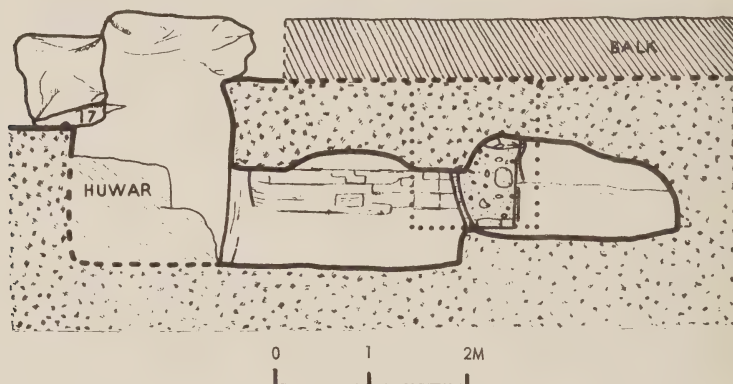
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The four platters with inverted rim (Fig. 30:1-4) are of a type which extends pretty much over the entire range of our MB II material (Type A.2.b is found in each of the five groups at Jericho). The sharply angular, carinated bowl (Fig. 30:5) is represented in examples from T15 and in Group III of the Jericho tombs. The piece of large bowl with handle or handles (Fig. 30:6) resembles slightly that found in T10 (Fig. 15:6), which is ascribed in LB, but the similarity is not sufficient to place it with any confidence in the LB period. Perhaps the closest parallel is the platter with two handles found in Stratum E at Tell Beit Mirsim (*TBM Ia*, Pl. 10:6). The rim is not unlike that found on the bowl from Tomb B 35 at Jericho (*Jericho I*, Fig. 148:6) but handles on a platter do not appear in the entire corpus of MB II pottery at Jericho (cf. the handle on cooking pot from Tomb J 12 in *Jericho I*, Fig. 175:8). The two bowls which are not illustrated (P1271 and P1527) belong to types found in T15, as does the pedestal base P1521. Fig. 30:7 probably belongs to Class D of the necked bowls. Fig. 30:8 is a piriform jug with a concave button base and a three-strand handle on the shoulder (cf. *TBM Ia*, Pl. 15:12, which has a double-strand handle).

The fragments of a large piriform juglet of the Tell el-Yahudiyeh type shown in Fig. 30:9 constitute a unique piece. The picked decoration in two bands of triangular designs is filled with white paste. The two-strand handle has on the top a representation of a snake with its head raised at the rim of the juglet. The closest parallel is from Tomb 24 at Megiddo (*Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 23:23), which is about 5 cm. shorter than our example. Albright remarks that Tell el-Yahudiyeh pottery "came into use in G-F, but did not become abundant until stratum E, when it enjoyed its greatest development. In D it became rarer, and showed increasing poverty of form and decoration" (*TBM Ia*, p. 79). For snakes on jars comparisons may be seen from Megiddo Stratum XI (*Megiddo II*, Pl. 32:2) and Jericho (*Jericho I*, Fig. 162, from Tomb B 3). It is noteworthy that 11 piriform juglets were found in this tomb (Fig. 30:10-14 and 6 examples listed in the Catalogue), a very large proportion of the total number of vessels (cf. the 14 examples in T15), and that there are no examples of cylindrical juglets. Six of the piriform juglets are of black ware; and 4 are listed as being burnished. In the Jericho tombs there are no examples of piriform juglets from Group V, only 3 from Group IV, and only 5 appear at Jericho in Groups I-III. The two dipper juglets (Fig. 30:15, 16) belong to Type B.1.b found in T15. Three of the lamps found in the tomb (Fig. 30:17; P1535, and P1522) are MB II types. Fig. 30:19 is apparently a pottery imitation of an alabaster vase (cf. *Jericho I*, Fig. 171:12 for an alabaster vase of this shape from Tomb J 1). The toggle pins (Fig. 30:21, 22) are of Type 3 of the Henschel-Simon classification and similar to the T15 example in Fig. 24:97. The bone inlay (Fig. 30:23) and the dagger pommel (Fig. 30:24) are similar to examples which have already been discussed under T15 (cf. Fig. 25 and 24:99, 100, respectively). The scarab shown in Fig. 70:23 is analogous to a Megiddo example (*Megiddo II*, Pl. 150:90) from Stratum XI.

Two pieces of pottery belong definitely to MB I. The four-nozzle lamp, Fig. 30:18, with flat base (Type A) is analogous to examples found in the MB I tombs at Jericho (*Jericho I*, p. 203). The fragment of a cup with combed, wavy lines between horizontal bands of combing below the rim (Fig. 30:20) has parallels in the caliciform culture at Lachish (*Lachish IV*, Pl. 66:397) and in Stratum H at Tell Beit Mirsim (*TBM Ia*, Pls. 3:3; 21:6, 7. *TBM I*, Pls. 4:44; 5:10-13). The form does not appear in the MB I tombs at Jericho.

The appearance of 107 examples of beads (Fig. 73:2) is perplexing in view of the almost complete absence of beads in the MB II tomb T15. It is likely that the beads belong to the MB I use of this tomb. The MB I tomb 198 at Tell el-Ajjul had a fine string of carnelian beads (AG I, p. 3, and K. M. Kenyon in ADAJ, Vol. 3, p. 46) and 10 of the MB I tombs at Jericho are listed as having produced beads. But beads were not very common in the MB II tombs at Jericho (*Jericho I*, p. 266).



T22 (left) and T22A (right), Section A-B

TOMB 22A

The small tomb chamber of T22A lies to the southeast of T22 and is connected to it by a well-cut doorway. The shaft by which the tomb was originally entered could not be excavated because of a dump which lay upon the top. In addition to the objects which are recorded there were found some scattered bones, but no skulls.

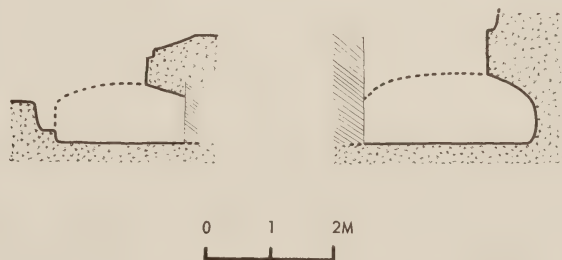
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Five of the objects from this tomb belong definitely to the MB II period of its use. The bowl in Fig. 31:1 is of the A.1.c class (compare *Jericho I*, Fig. 179:1 from Tomb J 1). The pedestal vase in Fig. 31:2 is a type which does not appear in T15, but is found at Jericho within Groups II-V. Fig. 31:3 and 4 are dipper juglets of the Class B.1.a, which is long-lived at Jericho, extending through Groups I-V; while Fig. 31:5 is represented only in Groups III and V at Jericho.

The four-nozzle lamp shown in Fig. 31:6 evidences the use of this tomb in the MB I period. The incised decoration around the four sides of the lamp is not common.

TOMB 30

The roof of this oval chamber (3.10 by 2.40 m.) had been partly removed by quarriers who – probably in the Byzantine period – had cut stones from the entire cemetery area. The shaft to the tomb lies to the east, but it could not be excavated because of a modern terrace wall that runs over it. There appears to have been a connection between T30 and another chamber at the south, but later quarrying had removed all traces of the tomb. Another doorway connecting the chamber of T30 and a tomb at the north was suspected because of an opening 25 by 40 cm. (not shown on plan) through which several large roots were growing, but a terrace wall to the north of the tomb prevented further exploration. The roof of the tomb chamber had been cut away completely from the central and the southwest parts of the tomb (see dotted line on the plan) and stonemasons' chips and other debris of larger stones had fallen upon the burial deposits in these areas. Below this debris there was a thick layer of fine, dark silt that encased most of the MB II objects listed in the Catalogue, two jaw-bones of an animal, and considerable skeletal material. The contents of this layer were so disturbed that the original positions of the objects could not be determined. The Byzantine lamp (Fig. 33:45) and two Byzantine sherds (not catalogued) appeared within the southeast sector just 30 cm. below the roof of the chamber. The lamp lay 50 cm. above the level of the MB II pottery, and it was probably left in the tomb after the roof to the chamber had been broken by the quarriers. The remaining MB II pottery catalogued from this tomb was found in the hard-packed fill of sandy, white soil that lay below the dark silt. One MB I four-nozzle lamp was found at the northeast sector of the chamber imbedded in this fill, but it must certainly belong to the lowest layer, which contained the earliest burials. The first use of the tomb is represented by funerary deposits and skeletal remains found in a hard-packed deposit of *huwwar* on the floor of the tomb. The pottery is easily assignable to the MB I period. A human jaw bone with two teeth in place was found in the north-central area, about 1.10 m. beneath the roof of the tomb. Other poorly preserved skeletal remains appeared in the west-central area (Fig. 80). The one skull found in this tomb lay at the west side of the tomb chamber and the position of the burial appeared to be flexed. Although no ribs, spine, or pelvis could be discerned, the leg bones that remained were at more-or-less right angles to the vertical axis of the skull. Other skeletal remains were found in the south-central area of the tomb chamber, but they consisted of only a few arm, leg, and miscellaneous bones.



T30, Section A-A' looking north (left), Section B-B' looking west (right)

CONTENTS

The Byzantine-Roman lamp (Fig. 33:45), obviously intrusive in this tomb which had been partly cut away by stone quarriers, is of importance for suggesting a date for the use of the cemetery area as a quarry. Although the Greek inscription around the mouth of the lamp is badly effaced, the general form and the nine-branch candlestick portrayed between mouth and nozzle would seem to place it in Sub-Type XV A of the collection from Silet edh-Dhahr (O. R. Sellers and D. C. Baramki, "A Roman-Byzantine Burial Cave in Northern Palestine," *Supplementary Studies, BASOR*, Nos. 15-16, Fig. 56:184), which Sellers and Baramki place in the sixth century A.D., but examples have been found as early as the fourth century (*ibid.*, p. 47, where references to parallels are given).

The Middle Bronze II pottery (Figs. 32 and 33:27-35 and 37) for the most part is quite similar to that found in T15, which has been discussed above, and found to fall roughly into the Jericho classification of Group III. The platters all have their counterparts in T15, with the exception of Fig. 32:5, which appears in Groups II, III, and IV at Jericho. Three types of carinated bowls found in this tomb do not appear in T15; however Fig. 32:8 appears only in Group III, Fig. 32:7 appears only in Group IV, and Fig. 32:10 is in Groups I and III. The necked bowls are similar to those found in T15, as is the one small bowl. Pedestal vases, piriform juglets, and cylindrical juglets have their analogues in T15. The jug shown in Fig. 32:25 is of a type confined to Group III at Jericho. Fig. 33:35 is a unique disk base lamp, which appears also at Jericho in Tomb B 35 (*Jericho* I, Fig. 151:16) which belongs to Group III. The dagger with tapered tang in Fig. 33:36 has a parallel in Jericho Tomb A 1 (*Jericho* I, Fig. 146:3), which has been assigned to Group I. The twin juglet shown in Fig. 33:27 is of a ware strikingly similar to that of Tell el-Yahudiyeh, but the shape is, as far as I know, not previously known. A pricked decoration appears on one side. There are clearly two stars with a criss-cross design between them, surrounded by a pricked design in the general field. The double juglet of alabaster found in Tomb J 12 at Jericho (*Jericho* I, Fig. 171:7) might be cited as a parallel, but the decoration found on the el-Jib example is absent. The one scarab (Fig. 71:1) is decorated with linked scrolls and meaningless hieroglyphs and finds its parallels in Hyksos scarabs.

In the light of the above examples there seems to be no compelling reason to date the MB II use of T30 to a period either earlier or later than that of T15. Although there are some new forms which appear there is none that would argue for an earlier or a later date.

It is clear that this tomb was cut and first used in the MB I period because of the presence of the standard funerary jars (Fig. 33:38-41) and the two standard four-nozzle lamps (Fig. 33:42-43). The sherd with rope molding (Fig. 33:44) is puzzling, but it is possible that it may be a portion of a vestigial ledge handle common in the MB I period.

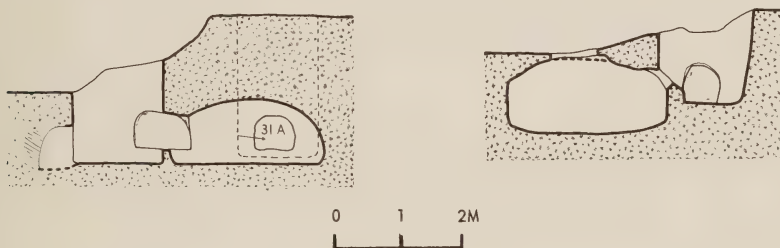
TOMB 31 (T31A)

Tomb 31 is surely the chamber which goes with the shaft that was labelled T31A. The shaft which lies to the west of the tomb chamber labelled T31 was cut subsequently in order to serve as the entrance into a new tomb. When the tomb cutters had quarried to the east of the shaft they encountered the earlier cutting of T31 and apparently stopped after a break in the wall of T31 had been made. Another attempt at cutting a chamber for this shaft seems to have been made at the southwest, but this was not completed.

The opening from the shaft leading into T32 was made during the 1962 excavation as an enlargement of a slight crack in the wall which separated the shaft from the chamber of T32. The chamber of the tomb was completely silted up with dirt in which roots from nearby trees and vines were growing. In addition to the objects listed in the Catalogue there was found a part of a skull on the floor of the tomb chamber. From the shaft (T31A) there were reported a portion of one, or possibly two skulls, and miscellaneous bones. The MB I jar shown in Fig. 34:5 came from the shaft.

CONTENTS

The four MB II items from the contents of this tomb are hardly enough to indicate the date of its use. According to the scheme of the Jericho groups this tomb should be dated to Groups II or III, since storage jars have not yet appeared in Group I and daggers are no longer present in IV and V (*Jericho I*, pp. 268-270). A striking parallel to the MB II contents of this tomb was found in Tomb 1015 at Tell el-Ajjul, which contained an identical dagger (AG II, Pl. 14:71), an axe with a deep notch next to the socket (AG II, Pl. 14:73), and a jar (AG II, Pl. 32:43D8) which is analogous to Fig. 34:1. For other examples of the axehead with a deep notch next to the socket see: *Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 118:3 (Tomb 911 A 1); 133:4 (Tomb 612 D); 122:1,2 (Tomb 911 D); *Megiddo II*, Pl. 182:1 (Str. XIV). The fragmentary small jar of the MB I period is the only evidence for the use of the tomb in that period.



T31, Section A-B looking north (left); T32, Section A-B looking west (right)

TOMB 32

Although this tomb chamber was entered in 1962 by cutting away the thin partition of rock which separated it from the shaft at the west of T31, the shaft which belongs with it seems to lie under a modern terrace wall to the east of the tomb chamber. There was no blocking stone between the tomb chamber and the entrance from the shaft. The shape of the tomb chamber is unusual. To the east there is a necklike passageway which connects the shaft with the main body of the tomb chamber. The roof of the tomb chamber had been cut through by stone cutters who quarried the cemetery area. Three coins were reported from this tomb, but they were undoubtedly washed in from the break in the roof. Some bones and a part of a skull were found in the fill within the chamber.

CONTENTS

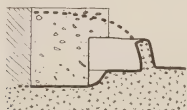
The contents of this MB I tomb had possibly been disturbed by the later quarrying in the cemetery area. Each of the three funerary jars which have survived is decorated. The frieze of 8 ibexes portrayed on the shoulder of Fig. 35:1 by small incisions made before the vessel was fired is unique. Fig. 35:3 is an example of the use of both combing and hatching in the decoration of the MB I funerary jars. The full complement of beads – 15 stone beads and about 150 white paste beads – is unusual for the MB I tombs at el-Jib.

TOMB 33

This tomb had been almost completely quarried away, but enough of the east wall of the tomb chamber survives to identify it. The shaft by which it was entered seems to have been to the north, but its diameter could not be determined. Only one lamp and a few bones remained from the burial.

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The one four-nozzle lamp found within this almost completely destroyed tomb is sufficient to assign it to the MB I period.



T33, Section A-B looking north (left); T34, Section A-B looking east (right)

TOMB 34

Only the shaft and the entrance into the tomb chamber could be excavated because of a modern terrace wall built over the chamber. From what was uncovered it was evident that the roof to the chamber and even the west part of the floor had been cut away by quarriers. The three objects listed in the Catalogue were found inside the tomb chamber at the right of the entranceway.

CONTENTS

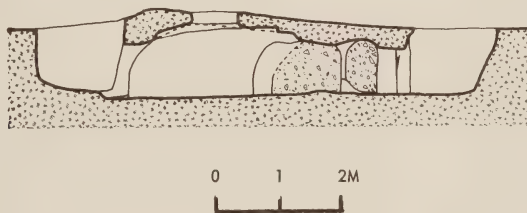
On the basis of the very slight evidence of the dipper juglet P3049 and the fragments of two storage jars (Fig. 37:1,2) this tomb is thought to have been used in the MB II period.

TOMB 35

Tomb 35 lies in an area where there had been heavy quarrying. The upper part of the shaft had been cut away and a small break had been made into the roof of the tomb chamber; soil from above had washed into the tomb, completely filling it. It was obvious from the fragmentary state of the grave goods that the tomb had been broken into and disturbed, probably at the time of the later quarrying. In the shaft of the tomb there were two very large stones which may have once served as a part of the original blocking of the entrance-way from the shaft. The floor of the tomb chamber lies 10 cm. below that of the shaft and the depression extends into the shaft for a distance of about 35 cm. The tomb chamber joins with that of T35A.

CONTENTS

The nine pottery forms from this tomb all fall clearly into the MB II repertoire as it is known from el-Jib and elsewhere, but the quantity of material is hardly sufficient to warrant an opinion as to whether it belongs to the early or the late division of this period. It is possible, but not probable, that the one sherd P3052 is from an MB I funerary jar decorated with a band of combing.



T35 (left) and T35A (right), Section A-B looking west

TOMB 35A

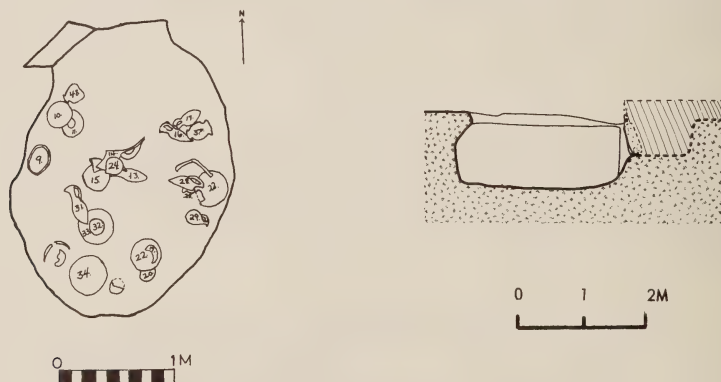
This tomb was not fully excavated since the western portion of the tomb chamber had been quarried away and a modern terrace wall running over the west of the tomb made it too dangerous to carry the excavation to the west limit of the existing portion of the chamber. The chamber was completely filled with loosely packed soil. At the northwest of the tomb chamber there was noted an opening in the wall, but this could not be explored further.

CONTENTS

The small deposit found in this partly excavated tomb has been placed in the MB II period on the basis of the fragment of a cylindrical juglet shown in Fig. 39:3. The stopper shown in Fig. 39:4 could well be intrusive, since it is like examples of the Iron II Age found in the great pool (James B. Pritchard, *Hebrew Inscriptions and Stamps from Gibeon*, Fig. 6:17).

TOMB 36

The roof of the tomb chamber had completely collapsed and fragments of the roof with quarry marks on one side appeared in the debris which filled the lower part of the chamber. There were no complete skeletons in place but fragments of human bones were scattered around the tomb. No distinct layers of burial deposits could be discerned.



T36, plan (left); Section A-B looking west (right)

CONTENTS

A check of the pottery from T36 against the inventory of T15 shows that almost every type found in this tomb is matched by examples of the same type in T15. The necked bowl shown in Fig. 40:12 (Jericho Type H. 2. f), although not present in T15, appears only in Group III at Jericho. Other exceptions are Fig. 40:14, a pedestal vase, which appears in Groups II-V; Fig. 41:21, piriform juglet, which appears in Groups I and II; Fig. 41:24, a cylindrical juglet which appears in Groups IV and V; and Fig. 41:34, a lamp with flat base, which is confined to Groups II, III, and V at Jericho. The bowl with depressed center shown in Fig. 40:13 is of an unusual form; apparently the base was turned as the inside of the bowl rested on a pedestal so that the sharp edge of the rim would not be damaged by the weight of the bowl. All the tomb goods fit well into the MB II period and should be dated fairly close to those from T15. Ten scarabs were found

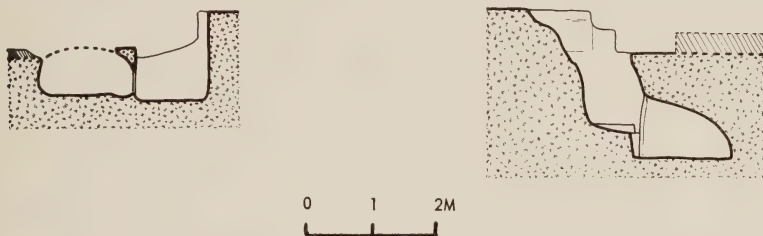
(Fig. 71:2-11), 5 of which were not inscribed (Fig. 71:2, 4, 5, 6 and 7). For the remaining scarabs parallels have been listed in the Catalogue. They are decorated with meaningless inscriptions (Fig. 71:9, 10, 11), the scroll pattern (Fig. 71:8), and the figure of a man in a kilt (Fig. 71:3) — all of which designs are characteristic of Hyksos scarabs.

TOMB 37

This small tomb had been damaged by quarrying. The roof of the tomb chamber had been almost completely cut away and the southwest rim of the shaft had been removed. The two lamps lay on the floor of the chamber at the west side.

CONTENTS

The two four-nozzle lamps (Fig. 42:1, 2) found in this damaged tomb are sufficiently distinctive to document its use in the MB I period.



T37, Section A-B looking northwest (left); T38, Section A-B looking south (right)

TOMB 38

The tomb is unique in that it contained a complete skeleton, but no grave goods with it. It is likely that the tomb had been entered previously and robbed of its contents. A large flat stone, 60 by 50 by 15 cm., was found lying on its side in the shaft. Despite this earlier removal of the door stone from the entranceway into the chamber, the tomb was not completely filled with soil. Loose dirt and small stones filled the tomb to within 10 to 30 cm. of the roof. Overlying the floor of the chamber was 10 cm. of hard-packed *huwwar*, in which the skeleton was embedded. The body had been placed along the north-south axis of the tomb with the head at the south wall and facing east. The bones were in a flexed position with the knees pulled up to the chest, the right leg pulled up higher than the left. The arms were bent, the lower parts being drawn up against the chest. The lower leg bones measured 40 cm. in length and the femurs 46 cm.

TOMB 39

The tomb chamber was completely filled with soil, in which roots from trees and vines were growing. The doorway from the shaft to the chamber was closed by a stone, 65 by 35 by 30 cm. In the west wall of the tomb chamber there is a doorway, 75 by 40 cm., leading into the chamber of the adjoining tomb T41. On the opposite wall, to the east, there is a lamp niche, 23 cm. wide, 17 cm. high, and 12 cm. deep. The entire deposit of grave goods was disturbed, as were the bones, which included a jaw and two fragments of a skull.

CONTENTS

It is clear from Fig. 43:10-12 that this tomb was first used in MB I; the remainder of the pottery listed in the Catalogue belongs to the MB II period, although there is hardly enough to warrant an opinion as to where in MB II it belongs. The one scarab found in this tomb (Fig. 71:12), decorated with two interlocking scrolls and a hieroglyph, should be assigned to the Hyksos period. If Kenyon is correct in the observation that storage jars are not yet found in Group I (*Jericho I*, p. 268) and that daggers are no longer found in Groups IV and V – the pommel in Fig. 43:13 must certainly have belonged with a dagger – then this tomb group belongs in either Group II or III. Thus, upon the basis of the rather meager evidence, the use within MB II must have been somewhere in the middle of the period.



T39, Section A-B looking west (left); T40, Section A-B looking north (right)

TOMB 40

The shaft of the tomb had been almost completely quarried away and only the outline of the lower part of the burial chamber remained. Only one bone was reported; the one jar is listed in the Catalogue.

CONTENTS

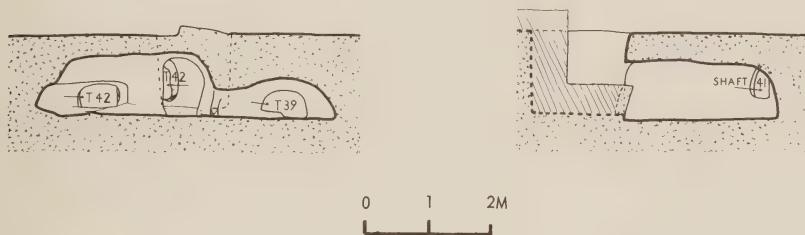
The only object recovered from this damaged tomb is a storage jar with a high neck and plain rim (Fig. 44:1), a type which at Jericho is frequent in Group V, with one example in Group IV.

TOMB 41

The tomb was completely filled with soil. The west side of the chamber could not be excavated because of a modern terrace wall which ran over that part of the tomb. There were openings on the east side leading into T42 and T39 respectively. Only a few bones and the base of a piriform vase were recorded, although a note was made of a Byzantine sherd which had washed into the tomb and of another sherd with combing.

CONTENTS

The base of a piriform juglet (Fig. 45:1) indicates that the tomb was used in the MB II period.



T41, Section A-B looking east (left) T42, Section A-B looking south (right)

TOMB 42

The tomb was completely filled with earth and the contents were disturbed. In the west of the chamber there is an opening, 95 by 65 cm., into T41, and on the southwest side appears a break-through into the shaft of T41. A fragment of a skull appeared along with other human bones, but these were obviously not in their original positions.

CONTENTS

The four fragmentary funerary jars shown in Fig. 46:6-9 belong clearly to the MB I period; of the remaining 5 pieces of MB II were only the broken Tell el-Yahudiyeh juglet (Fig. 46:3) is of chronological significance. Examples of this ware occur in Groups II through IV of the Jericho material (*Jericho I*, p. 285), with the highest concentration within Group III.

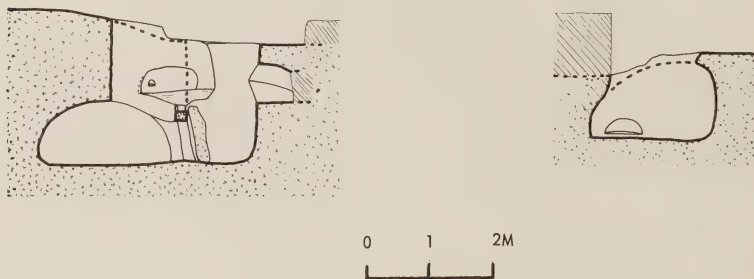
TOMB 43

Except for the roof over the southeast third of the tomb chamber the covering had been quarried away and the entire tomb had been filled with debris from the surface. The

doorway between the shaft and the tomb chamber was closed by a stone, 90 by 70 by 20 cm. In addition to the objects listed in the Catalogue, several miscellaneous bones were reported.

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The tomb goods in T43 are from the MB I period. The funerary jar, Fig. 47:1, is considerably larger and more globular than usual in these burials. The dagger is long and has a midrib; the outline of a wooden handle is still apparent (shown in Fig. 47:3 by dotted lines). It is similar to an example from Jericho (*Jericho I*, Fig. 70:9).



T43, Section A-B looking southwest (left); T44, Section A-B looking south (right)

TOMB 44

The roof of the tomb chamber had been almost completely quarried away and the shaft could not be excavated because of a fig tree growing at the northeast of the tomb. The tomb chamber was filled with soil and the contents had been moved from their original positions.

CONTENTS

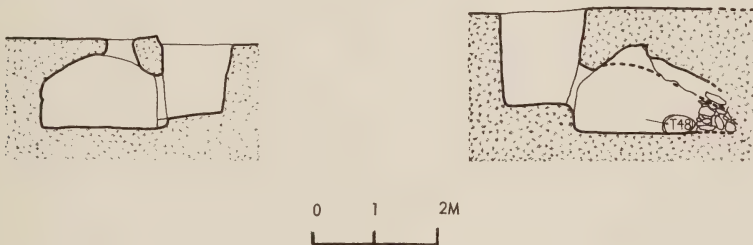
The contents of this tomb belong exclusively to the MB II period. Unique is the storage jar decorated with two wavy lines of vertical combing on the shoulder. Although three of the types (pedestal vase Fig. 48:2, cylindrical juglet Fig. 48:6, and the storage jar Fig. 48:11) which appear in this tomb are similar to examples that occur as late as Group V, they also appear in earlier groups of Jericho types. The jug Fig. 48:3 appears only in Group III and the toggle pins with upper shaft grooved (Fig. 48:12, 13) are confined to Group IV. While the evidence is not conclusive, there is no good reason for dating this tomb to any other than the portion of the MB II period represented by T15.

TOMB 45

Although the tomb has apparently never been robbed, a break in the roof had allowed silt to fill the chamber completely and to disturb the contents. The doorway to the tomb chamber was blocked by two stones, one above the other. The upper stone measured 45 by 55 by 20 cm.; the lower stone, 20 cm. thick, was broken and removed before the other measurements could be recorded. The doorway had been effectively sealed with *huwwar* packing. The majority of the bowls were found to contain bones. Two storage jars had dipper juglets inside them. No information about the human skeletal remains was recorded.

CONTENTS

Eleven of the pottery types found in T45 are also found in T15; the remaining 7 types have parallels at Jericho and 5 of these have examples in tombs which Kenyon assigns to Group III. The axehead shown in Fig. 51:41 is similar to the three examples found in Tomb J 3 at Jericho (*Jericho* I, Fig. 117:6). Cf. Tell el-Farah Tomb A (*RB*, Vol. 54, Pl. 20:2); AG IV, Pl. 22:240; *Megiddo* II, Pl. 182:2 (Str. XIV?). For the curved knife (Fig. 51:40), see the example from T15 (Fig. 24:93). The dagger in Fig. 51:39 has a raised ledge around the sides of the tang (cf. AG I, Pl. 17:33, although the blade is not the same shape as the el-Jib example).



T45, Section A-B looking northwest (left); T46, Section A-B looking north (right)

TOMB 46

The shaft is cut to the west of the vertical face of the scarp which forms the eastern boundary of the terrace above (Fig. 84). The upper part of the shaft was packed with earth and small stones; below was a *huwwar* fill. Between the earth and the *huwwar* a large squared stone, 53 by 40 by 12 cm., was found lying on its side just to the east of the center of the shaft. This was probably the upper stone which blocked the entrance to the tomb chamber. The lower part of the doorway was blocked by another stone, 70 by 50 by 20 cm. Small stones were wedged in between this blocking stone and the walls of the doorway, and another stone, 35 by 40 by 15 cm., was propped against the door stone in the center of the shaft. Immediately behind the door stone was a mound of soft soil and stones – apparently filtered through the partly opened doorway. Within the tomb was

another mound of hard-packed, damp clay which had washed in through a crack in the roof. Considerable roof fall was apparent (See Section A-B). Beneath this intrusive soil was a layer of gray *huwwar*, on which the two jars and the two lamps, and one broken skull and several broken bones were found. Farther to the east against the rock fall was another fragmentary skull. Other skeletal remains were found to the left of the entrance and in the north center of the tomb. A break in the north wall of the tomb chamber leads through an opening 25 by 50 cm. into T48.

CONTENTS

The two funerary jars of the A 1 type (Fig. 52:1, 2) and the two four-nozzle lamps (Fig. 52:3, 4) serve to place this relatively undisturbed tomb in the MB I period.

TOMB 47

This tomb was entered by the shaft which lies to the northwest of the tomb chamber. The doorway was not blocked. Both the doorway from the shaft to the chamber and the wall which once separated this tomb from T49 have been destroyed either by rock fall or by later cutting. The tomb was completely silted up. Imbedded in a layer of gray *huwwar* on the floor were a broken skull, a few bones, and the three objects listed in the Catalogue. The cutting marks in the roof of this tomb were from 4.5 to 5 cm. in width, striated in the direction of the stroke. A break in the south wall of the chamber leads into T48. An opening in the shaft leads into T52.

CONTENTS

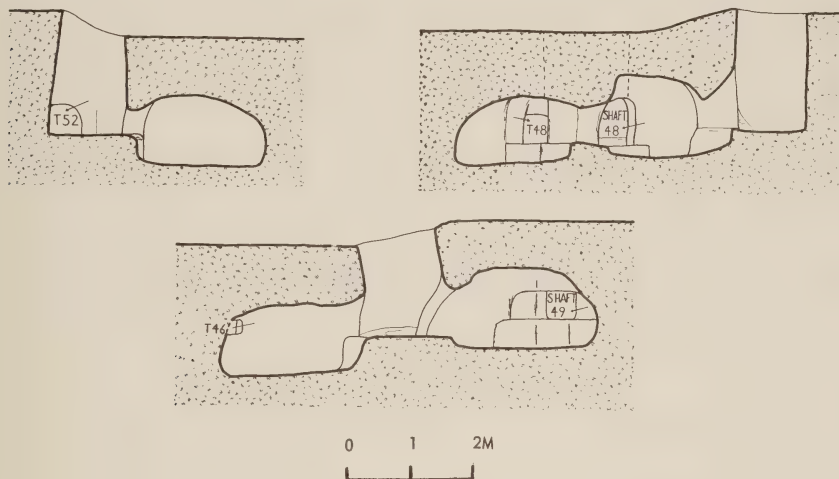
The lamp with four nozzles (Fig. 53:1) and the bronze pin B332 (cf. *Jericho I*, Fig. 84) belong to the MB I period.

TOMB 48

The doorway leading from the shaft into the tomb chamber was only partly blocked by three stones; a small mound of soft earth had seeped into the tomb. To the left of the doorway to the chamber is a small tunnel leading into T47, which seems to have been cut before T48. To the northwest of the shaft an opening, 75 by 85 cm., leads into the chamber of T49. Another break in the wall of the chamber appears at the south, where a small opening leads into the chamber of T46. Fairly high on the chamber wall at the northeast is a lamp niche, beneath which an MB I lamp was found. Two fragmentary skulls were found at a point about 40 cm. from the east wall of the chamber. The cutting marks in the roof of the chamber showed striations in the direction of the strokes and measured about 4.5 to 5 cm. in width.

CONTENTS

The funerary jar, the two lamps with four nozzles, and the bronze pin all belong in MB I period (Fig. 54). Apparently the tomb was not reused.



T47, Section A-A' looking northeast (top left); T47 and T49, Section B-B' looking south (top right); T48 and T49, Section C-C' looking southwest (bottom)

TOMB 49

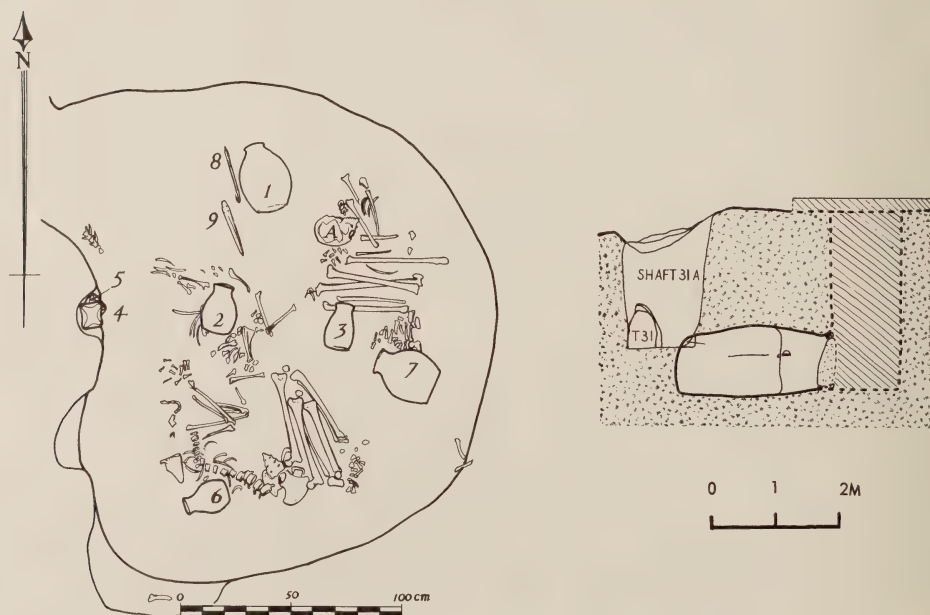
This tomb forms a part of the complex to which T47 and T48 belong. Probably it was cut before T48 and after T47. The upper part of the shaft of the tomb was packed very tightly with earth and rocks; beneath was the usual *huwwar* fill. The sides of the shaft are not vertical but are bowed to form a barrel-shaped shaft. The entrance into the tomb chamber was blocked by a large stone, 60 by 40 by 15 cm., on top of which was another, 45 by 24 by 10 cm. The upper part of the doorway was not blocked, so that silt had filtered into the chamber, filling it completely. The floor of the chamber was covered with a layer of hard, gray *huwwar* in which the two jars and the lamp were embedded (Fig. 89), each apparently in its original position. One fragmentary skull was found in the loose soil which filled the alcove adjoining the shaft of T48.

CONTENTS

The contents of this tomb (Fig. 55) clearly belong to the MB I period. The light brown flint (St 307), shaped like an arrowhead, may be intrusive, as no other example of a flint as part of the grave goods of an MB I tomb at el-Jib is known.

TOMB 50

This tomb was discovered when a workman who was cleaning the shaft to T31 (T31A) broke the thin wall of the tomb chamber of T50. The hole was enlarged and used as an entrance, since the proper shaft to the tomb lay under a modern terrace wall. When the tomb was entered the tomb contents appeared to be in approximately their original positions (Fig. 88). A lamp niche (Fig. 90) cut into the west wall held two lamps; and the jars, lamps, bronze objects, and bones occupied the positions shown below. When the tomb was cleared it was discovered that there were possibly two burials. To the south was an articulated skeleton. The skull was missing but an upper jaw with teeth remained. At the east was what appeared to be a disarticulated burial, of which there remained a broken skull, two mandibles, a few vertebrae, some ribs, leg bones, and other miscellaneous bones. In the center of the tomb were assorted animal bones. The articulated burial was in a crouched position, lying on the left side with the legs drawn up. The arms were bent at the elbows. The upper third of the backbone was bent forward rather severely. Over the face of the wall is a heavy limestone incrustation, indicating considerable water seepage at some period. Tool marks on the roof measured 4.5 cm. in width and showed striations.



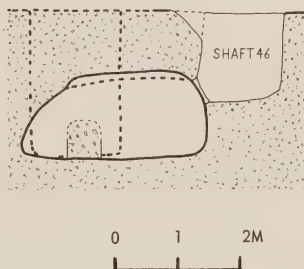
T50, plan (left); Section A-B looking southwest (right)

CONTENTS

Since this tomb seems to have contained two burials, it is possible that the two larger jars of Type B, one lamp, and one weapon belong to one burial, while the three jars of Type A 1, the other lamp, and the other weapon belong to the other. The dagger with slight midrib and five rivet holes (Fig. 56:9) is similar to the example from T43 (Fig. 47:3) and in general form to that from Tomb A 26 at Jericho (*Jericho*, I Fig. 70:9). The entire deposit of grave goods belongs to the MB I period. For parallels to the javelin point (Fig. 56:8) see p. 21.

TOMB 51

This tomb was found when a workman, who was clearing the shaft for T46, accidentally broke through into the chamber. The tomb chamber was clear except for a heavy roof fall. Although the shaft could not be excavated because of a modern terrace wall it seems to have been the same one used for the entrance into T32. Only a few scattered bones and the one lamp listed in the Catalogue were reported.



T51, Section A-B looking west

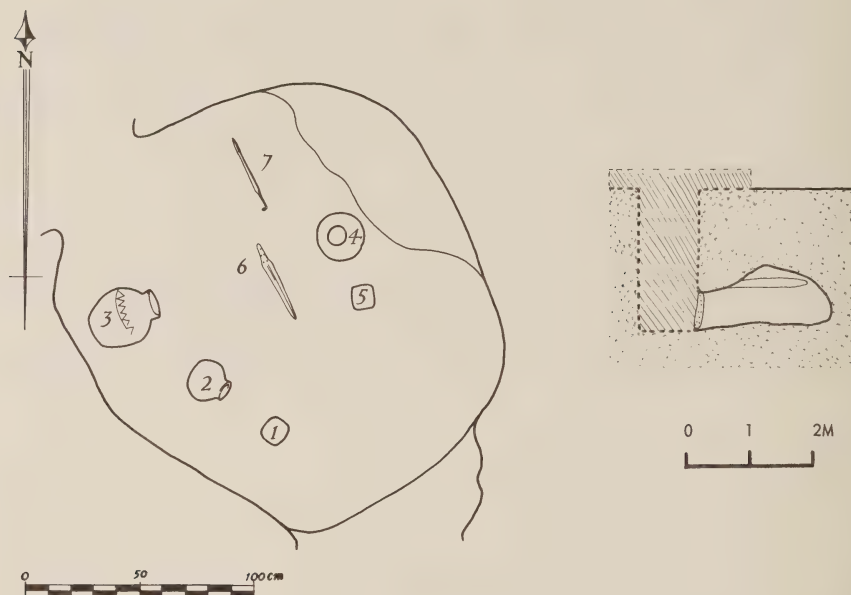
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The lamp shown in Fig. 57:1 belongs to the MB I period.

TOMB 52

The tomb was entered through a break in the shaft of T47; the original shaft was not excavated. The door stone was in place, sealed by several stones wedged around its perimeter. The tomb chamber was clear except for roof fall and a small mound of loose soil which had filtered in through a small crack in the blocking stone at the doorway. The position of the grave goods can be seen below. In addition to the objects shown in this plan there were the bones of a disarticulated burial, most of them broken, piled together in the southwest sector of the chamber. On the east wall the original cutting marks are preserved. They are about 5 cm. in width and are striated in the direction of

the stroke. About 65 cm. above the floor a ledge protrudes from the northeast wall of the chamber.



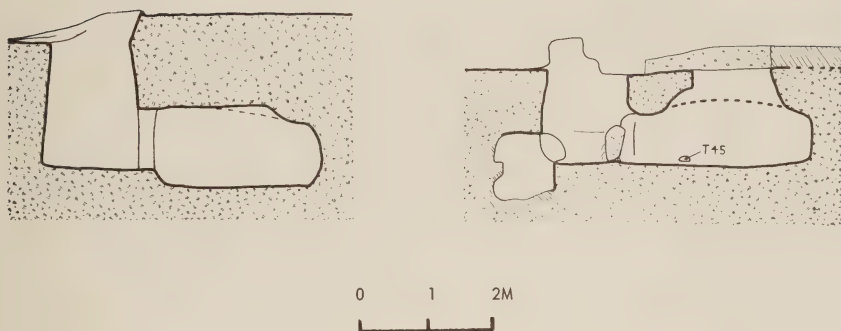
T52, plan (left); Section A-B looking northeast (right)

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The two smaller funerary jars (Fig. 58:2, 3) are crudely made by hand and are both decorated by a row of incisions around the neck. The decoration on the large and better made jar (Fig. 58:1) combines the row of incisions around the neck with combing in the form of triangles (cf. *Lachish* IV, Pl. 67:459). The dagger blade (Fig. 58:6) originally had six holes for rivets, three of which are still in place (cf. *Jericho* I, Fig. 70:9 for similar examples). For a discussion of the javelin point with curled tang see p. 21. The grave goods in this tomb are all from the MB I period.

TOMB 53

The upper 70 cm. of the shaft was filled with soil and rocks; below this layer was *huwwar*. A stone, 80 by 60 by 12 cm., filled all but about 15 cm. of the doorway into the tomb chamber, which was only partly filled by roof fall and silt. It contained only three disarticulated burials which had been pushed back against the walls. There were no grave goods.



T53, Section A-B looking north (left); T54, Section A-B looking northwest (right)

TOMB 54

The tomb had been partly destroyed by quarrying. Not only had the upper portion of the shaft been cut away, but the room of the tomb chamber had either been cut through or weakened so that it had later collapsed. The upper portion of the shaft was packed with dirt and rocks; below was *huwwar* packing to a depth of about 90 cm. The entrance into the tomb chamber was blocked by the original stone, 80 by 60 by 20 cm., and held in place by smaller stones wedged around its sides. About 20 cm. of the doorway was open at the top and the chamber was completely filled with debris from this opening and the break in the roof. Burial goods and a few bones were scattered through the debris. At the west of the shaft a start had been made on another tomb chamber, but it had apparently been abandoned when very hard stone was encountered. There is a small break-through into T45 at the northwest of the tomb chamber.

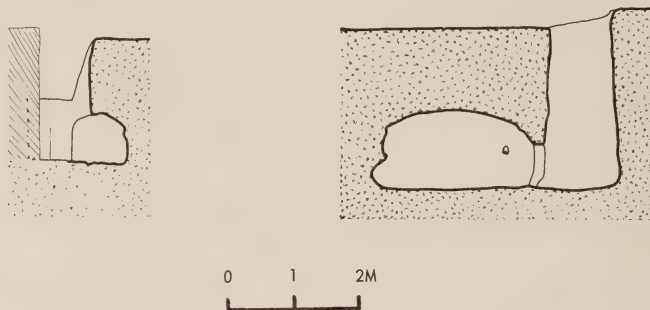
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This partly destroyed tomb contained three funerary jars, one of which (Fig. 59:1) is the only example of the jar with two vertical handles at the neck found in the el-Jib tombs of the MB I period. A lamp, which originally had four nozzles, and a carnelian bead filled out the complement of this burial.

TOMB 55

The cutting of this tomb was never completed. After digging the shaft and the beginning of the chamber to the east, the builders of the tomb encountered an outcropping of hard, flintlike stone and abandoned the chamber. However, the doorway into this unfinished chamber was blocked by a stone, 75 by 50 by 20 cm., which rested on two other stones that were set in place on the shaft floor and packed with *huwwar*.

It is possible that another chamber was cut to the west from this shaft, but it was impossible to explore this area because of a modern terrace wall built there.



T55, Section A-B looking north (left); T56, Section A-B looking south (right)

TOMB 56

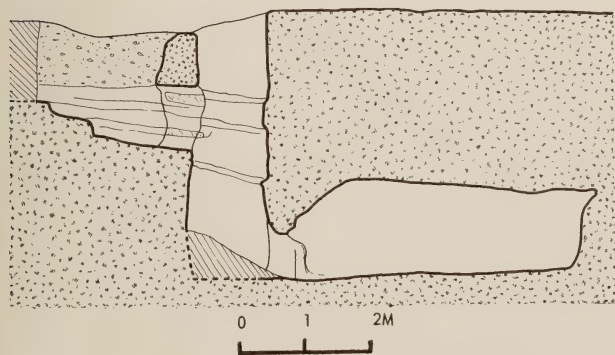
The shaft was tightly packed with *huwwar* and stones. The entrance into the tomb chamber was blocked by a stone, 83 by 60 by 10 cm., which was standing slightly back from the entrance. Alongside it, to the south, was another stone measuring 63 by 60 by 10 cm. On the south wall of the chamber, 60 cm. above the floor, is a lamp niche and beneath it, on the floor, was the four-nozzle lamp listed in the Catalogue. A skull lying on its right side, facing north, was found 35 cm. from the east wall of the chamber. Some 40 cm. south of this were leg bones. Other bones were recorded as having been found in the northwest quadrant of the chamber.

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The only grave goods recovered from this tomb were a lamp with four nozzles and the rim and shoulder of a funerary jar (Fig. 60). Both belong to the MB I period.

TOMB 57

The shaft of this tomb is 4 m. deep and was filled with stones and loose soil containing a few bones and sherds. The walls of the upper and lower parts of the shaft are relatively smooth, but in the middle portion there are several strata of hard rock that jut out into the shaft. To the west there is an opening where a tomb chamber had been begun but not completed. The entranceway to the tomb chamber at the bottom of the shaft was blocked by three thin slabs of stone measuring 37 by 25 by 5 cm., 70 by 50 by 5 cm., and 40 by 25 by 5 cm. respectively. These stones were held firmly in place by smaller stones wedged between them. The upper part of the entrance was open and the loose dirt from the shaft had sifted into the tomb. With the exception of this silt and some roof



T57, plan (above);
Section A-B looking north (below)

fall, the chamber was relatively clear of intrusive material (Fig. 85). The latest burials seem to have been represented by two poorly preserved skeletons lying side by side near the entrance. Both were found partly articulated with feet toward the southwest. Two storage jars, Nos. 4 and 13, had fallen across the skeleton lying to the northwest, of which there were remains of a skull (A), vertebrae, pelvis, leg and arm bones. The skeleton to the southeast is represented by two fragments of skull (D), found under storage jar No. 14, vertebrae, a pelvis, and leg bones. Between the two skeletons were found a bronze dagger, No. 35, and a toggle pin, No. 34. At the northwest of the chamber were two stone platforms, which were relatively free of burial objects, with the exception of storage jar No. 14, which had fallen over on its side. Between the platform to the west and the skeleton to which skull A belonged, was an infant's skull (B), but no other bones were found which could be identified with it. To the north of the platform at the west were a pile of human bones and a skull (C), probably an earlier burial which had been pushed aside to make room for the later ones. A sheep's skull and mandible were found along with other animal bones to the east of this group of human bones. Fragments of a third stone platform appeared at the south of the chamber, and around it two lamps, a carinated bowl, and some small bones. From the fill of ca. 40 cm. at the south and east of the tomb chamber, containing bones and MB I pottery, it would appear that when the MB II people reused the tomb they pushed the former deposits into the low areas of the floor in order to level it.

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The contents of this tomb represent two main periods of use: Figs. 61; 62:23-33, 42-52; and 63 belong to MB II; Fig. 62: 34-41 are definitely from the use of the tomb in MB I. The bulk of the pottery from the MB II period is known from T15. Eleven of the 19 types classified have representatives in T15. Five of the 8 types not represented in T15 have parallels in Group III of the Jericho tombs. Thus there is no clear indication that the tomb is other than roughly contemporary with T15, which has been placed in Group III of the Jericho classification. The goblet (Fig. 61:15) is unique in the el-Jib material, but it has an analogue in Tomb J 1 at Jericho (*Jericho I*, Fig. 179:20) and at Tell el-Farah (N) (RB, Vol. 54, p. 579, Fig. 2:7; Vol. 58, p. 398, Fig. 3:2). The spouted bowl with handle (Fig. 61:6) appears at Jericho in Tomb A 34 (*Jericho I*, Fig. 140:31), which has been classified in Group III. The dagger with tang and no rivet holes (Fig. 62:42) is like the Jericho example shown in *Jericho I*, Fig. 146:3. A slight variant from this form is the dagger with a short tang and one rivet shown in Fig. 62:43. The scarab in Fig. 71:13 contains the motif of knotted cords with curled ends and can be placed within the horizon of the Hyksos period.

The funerary jars of the MB I period in Fig. 62:34, 35, 40 have rather straight sides and might possibly be considered an imitation of alabaster forms. The other four funerary jars (Fig. 62:36-39) are more normal in shape. The bronze pin in Fig. 62:47 may well belong to the tomb goods of the MB I period.

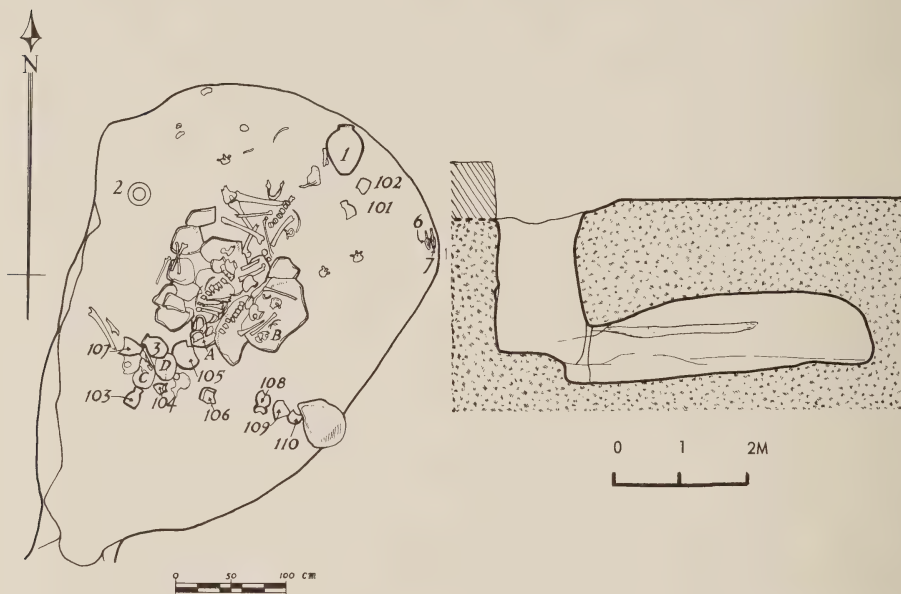
TOMB 58

The shaft of the tomb is located just to the south of an outcropping of hard rock which separates it from the shaft of T57. The upper part of the shaft was full of the usual dirt and large stones, one of which was so large that it had to be broken before removal. At a depth of about 1 m. this fill gave way to the normal packing of *huwwar* chips. The entrance to the chamber lies to the northeast of the shaft and was blocked by a very large door stone, 95 by 50 by 30 cm. Two smaller stones were wedged against it, one on either side. The soil that had filtered in through the crevices lay about 40 cm. deep inside the entrance; the remainder of the chamber was relatively clear and level. The latest burial deposit was lying on the surface: three jars (Nos. 1-3) and two bronze spearheads (Nos. 6 and 7). In the center of the chamber was a stone platform of one large flat stone, 75 by 60 by 13 cm., and several smaller stones. Upon the platform were the skeletons of two small children, apparently articulated burials, as the identifiable vertebrae of the larger were still in articulation and the fragmentary femurs of both appeared to be in proper relation to the broken pelvi. Only very small skull fragments (B) were found. To the west of the skeletons of the children, on the smaller stones of the platform, was the skeleton of an adult. It appeared that the body had been placed in the tomb on its back with the knees drawn up; in time the legs had fallen to the west. At the back of the tomb were scattered human remains, including vertebrae, arm bones, leg bones, and one complete mandible. Most of the MB I material lay within and under a layer of whitish soil which extended over the entire chamber. There were fragments of small rimless jars, large jars with flat bottom, and a complete four-nozzle lamp. The bones in this fill included one arm bone, a femur, and two skulls found side by side on the floor south of the platform area. The tomb was originally cut in the MB I period and first used for two burials; later it was reused in the MB IIA period (Fig. 79), when the earlier burials were spread about in order to level off the floor and to eliminate the step-down from the shaft. The original cutting marks are still evident in the ceiling; some are 6 cm. wide and smooth, while others are 4.5 cm. in width and are striated.

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The MB I funerary jars (Fig. 64:1-7) are all of the general Type A; the lamp with four nozzles (Fig. 64:8) seems to have a flat bottom. Associated with this familiar pottery, however, are three jars (Fig. 64:9-11) of a type not otherwise found in the cemetery. The type appears at Ras el-'Ain (QDAP, Vol. 5, p. 123, nos. 23, 24, 51; Vol. 6, p. 116, nos. 73-76), in Megiddo Tombs 913 A 1 (*Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 29:9) and 912 B (*Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 35:5), and in Stratum XIV at Megiddo (*Megiddo II*, Pl. 12:16). These tombs and Stratum XIV have been placed in Middle Bronze IIA by Wright (*BANE*, p. 89, chart 5). Although the examples of pottery from this earlier period of MB II are limited to three, they are distinctive enough to demonstrate that the tomb was used in this period between the MB I and MB II periods, which are so clearly represented in the cemetery. The two socketed spearheads in Fig. 64:12-13 are without parallel at el-Jib; nor does the type appear in either the MB I or the MB II tombs at Jericho. It does appear in Megiddo Tomb 911 A 1 (*Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 118:6-8) and in Megiddo Tomb 911 D and 912 D (*Megiddo Tombs*, Pl. 122:5-7 and Pl. 133:7) and in Stratum XII at Megiddo (*Megiddo II*, Pl. 173:9). There is also a socketed spearhead from Grave 4 at Ras el-'Ain (QDAP,

Vol. 6, Pl. 32B:7). In view of this parallel, along with those for the three storage jars, it seems fairly certain that the two socketed spearheads belong with the MB IIA use of this tomb.



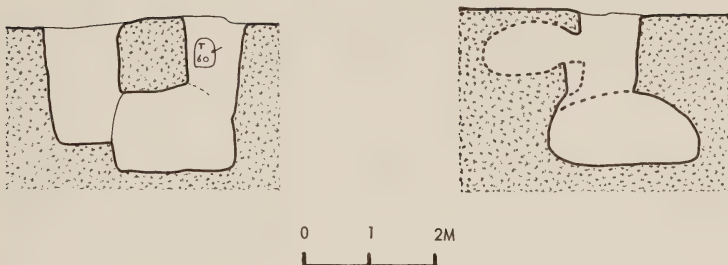
T58, plan (left); Section A-B looking northwest (right)

TOMB 59

The doorway leading into the tomb chamber from the shaft, which was found packed with *huwwar*, was blocked by a stone, 70 by 80 by 25 cm., held in place by smaller stones around the edges. Within the tomb chamber there were large stones that had fallen from the friable roof. Near the ledge-handle jar there were found skull fragments and a portion of one mandible, and other bone fragments. A leg and a thigh bone were found against the west wall; and another set, also in articulation, was found against the east wall. Both sets were in a flexed position.

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The finding of one jar of Type B 1 (Fig. 65:1) serves to place the use of this tomb in the MB I period.



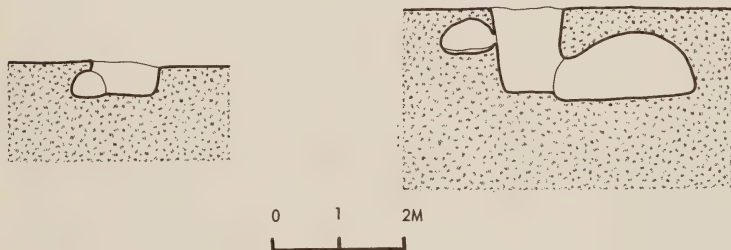
T59 and T60, Section A-B looking east (left); T60 and T59, Section A-B looking south (right)

TOMB 60

The chamber of this tomb was not fully excavated, since the tomb had obviously been robbed in recent times by a landowner who had left a tin can in the debris.

TOMB 61

This miniature tomb chamber was blocked at the entranceway from the shaft by a stone, 50 by 40 by 10 cm., but it contained nothing but one small tooth in the dirt which had completely filled the chamber.



T61, Section A-B looking west (left); T61 and T62, Section A-B looking north (right)

TOMB 62

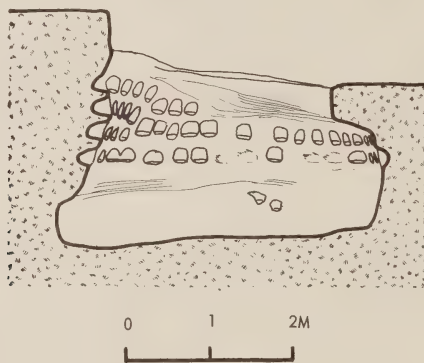
The upper 1 m. of the shaft was filled with stones and earth; the remainder, with *huwwar* chips. The stone which partly filled the entranceway into the tomb chamber measured 70 by 45 by 25 cm., and was slightly askew. The chamber, which was completely filled with dirt, contained one skull and scattered fragments of bone, with the one jar listed in the Catalogue.

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The one jar (Fig. 66:1) discovered in this tomb belongs to Type B 1 of the MB I period.

TOMB 63

Although this tomb apparently had once been a shaft tomb — traces of the shaft can be seen at the southwest — it had been completely altered as a columbarium (Fig. 87). The roof of the chamber had either collapsed or been cut away at the time the cemetery area was used as a quarry. The chamber, which was 1.56 m. high, was completely full of rubble. There are 66 niches cut into the walls.



T63, Section A-B looking northwest

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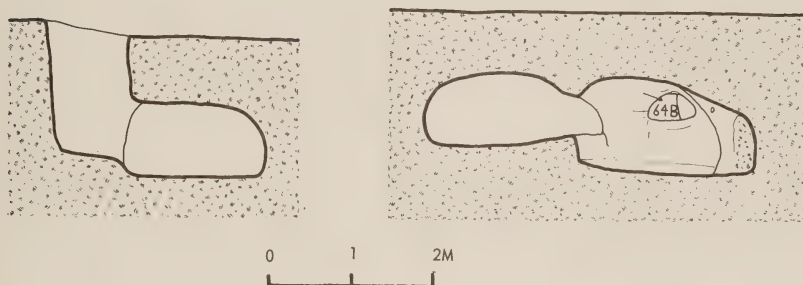
The bronze needle, Fig. 67:2, may be compared with the example found in T10B (Fig. 13:81), although the latter is much smaller. The unguentarium shown in Fig. 67:1 is probably from the use of the tomb in the Roman period, when the earlier shaft tomb was converted into a columbarium.

TOMB 64

Tomb 64 forms a complex of tomb chambers with T64A and T64B. The chamber which lies to the southeast of the shaft was blocked by a door stone, 70 by 45 by 15 cm. Two smaller stones were placed one on each side of this larger door stone. To the southeast of the tomb chamber is an opening into the chamber of T64A that measures 100 by 45 cm. The chamber was full of soil. In this fill, at about floor level, one small two-handle storage jar (Fig. 68:1) was found.

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The storage jar shown in Fig. 68:1 is Type A.2.a of the MB II period.



T64, Section A-B looking northeast (left); T64 and T64A, Section A-B looking southeast (right)

TOMB 64A

Tomb 64A consists of a chamber which adjoins that of T64. The shaft probably lies to the southwest, but it was never excavated as access to the chamber was gained through T64. In the south chamber wall of T64A there is a break which leads into a third chamber, T64B. This chamber was not excavated as it obviously had been entered and robbed in recent times. Entrance at that time was gained from the far side where a break in the chamber wall opens into a lower terrace. This break was then walled up with stones after the pilfering. The floor of T64A lies ca. 37 cm. lower than the floor of T64. It is also on a lower level than T64B. Two skull fragments were found in the southeast corner of the chamber. One was found in a bowl with other bones; it was probably part of an animal skull. The second fragment was also found with other bones, but no further information was recorded. The chamber was full of soil almost to the roof.

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It is clear that all the pottery found in this tomb belongs to the MB II period and the quantity of distinctive forms is too small to suggest a particular group within this period. Although the storage jar in Fig. 69:7 has been classified as B.2.b the rim is not a double fold. There are no features of this pottery group which are inconsistent with those of Group III at Jericho.

CONCLUSIONS

There are some general features of the cemetery located in Areas 14 and 23 which deserve consideration. First, within this relatively limited area the tombs were found to be close together; it seems that all the available space had been utilized by the people who had quarried out the shafts and tomb chambers. The blank spaces which appear on the plans in Figs. 2-5 almost invariably represent areas which were inaccessible to us because of the presence of a terrace wall or a tree that could not be disturbed. In most places within Areas 14 and 23 where we were able to get at the surface of the rock we found shaft tombs. Second, the tombs were remarkably consistent in plan of construction and in size. Each tomb had its cylindrical shaft, its entranceway into the tomb, and its tomb chamber of circular or elliptical plan. From a consideration of the plans of the tombs it would seem that they had been cut by a people with its own distinctive burial customs. Third, of the 46 tombs which contained datable tomb goods 26, or 57 percent of the total, contained evidence that they had been used in the MB I period. It therefore seems likely that the remaining 20 tombs of the same general construction, which had in them only tomb goods from one of the later periods, were also hewn from the rock in MB I period, but that the deposits of the original use had been removed by those who used the tombs subsequently. A similar reuse of earlier tombs for MB II burials was noted at Jericho as can be seen from Kenyon's remark in her discussion of the MB tombs, "the great majority of the tombs excavated had originally belonged to the EB-MB period" (*Jericho I*, p. 263). It is to be observed further that generally the tombs in which MB II and LB material were found are on the outer edge of the hill. Farther to the east, against the scarp of the ledge which rises abruptly to the next layer of rock, the openings to the earlier shaft tombs had obviously been so covered over with soil and rock fall that they could not be easily reopened by the MB II and the LB peoples. Finally, it should be noted that within the area of this cemetery there were no burials of the Early Bronze period and no evidence for its use as a cemetery in the Iron Age. Evidence for burials in EB and the Iron Age comes thus far in our discoveries at el-Jib from a cave (T3) lying on the east side of the hill. It must be noted, however, that one shaft tomb within the Bronze Age cemetery, T63, had been converted into a columbarium in the Roman period, when tombs were apparently cut on all sides of the hill. Shaft tombs are not confined to Areas 14 and 23, however. In 1962, shaft tombs were found on the land of Mohammed Ali, several hundred meters to the north of the Bronze Age cemetery. A number of these tombs were opened and looted by the landowner before the discovery came to the attention of the Department of Antiquities. One of the shaft tombs was subsequently excavated by the Department and found to contain what seems, from a casual examination, to be MB II material.

MIDDLE BRONZE I BURIALS

It is obvious that the repertoire of forms used in the making of funerary jars for the MB I burials at el-Jib is limited to three main types. By far the greatest number (34) are of Type A (with the variants A 1 and A 2); half that number is of Type B (including B 1), the larger and more globular jar; and only one example of C, the jar with vertical handles at the junction of the rim and shoulder, appears. In general the jars within a single tomb are fairly uniform in shape and size. In T57, there are 7 examples of Type A and none of

Type B; similarly in T58 there are 5 jars of Type A and no examples of Type B. Tombs 14, 30, and 46 contained only Type A examples. On the other hand, Tombs 43, 49, 52, 59, 62, and possibly 54 and 56, produced only the large jar of Type B. This apparent consistency in the type of vessel within a single tomb could be interpreted as evidence that the jars were made specifically for the particular burial and by the same potter; or it could be argued that the Types A and B represent some chronological difference in the respective burials. In two tombs, T32 and T50, however, both Types A and B appear. In the case of T32 there is the possibility of reuse, since there was no blocking stone at the doorway leading from the shaft into the tomb chamber. Yet in T50 the doorway was sealed. The evidence that there had been two skeletons within the tomb chamber suggests the possibility that here there could have been two successive burials in the same chamber and that the final sealing of the door was done after the second interment. But the reuse of MB I tombs within the same general period is so rare at el-Jib, it would seem that for T50 also the stronger argument is for burials at about the same time. If this assumption is correct, the deposits in T50 demonstrate that there is no chronological difference between the jars of Type A and those of Type B. We are thus thrown back upon the theory that the difference in form between Type A and Type B jars is due to the individual potter or groups of potters making the funerary ware.

The four-nozzle lamps are of two general types, those with flat base, Type A, and lamps with a rounded base, Type B. The round base type is more numerous, with 22 examples; there are but 5 examples of the flat base. All the tombs but two (T59 and T62) used in only the MB I period were equipped with one or two lamps, all of Type B. In tombs used in both MB I and MB II periods all but 4 (Tombs 12, 13, 31-31A, and 42) had from one to three four-nozzle lamps, about equally divided between Type A and Type B. From the lamp niches cut into the walls of tomb chambers which had not disintegrated it was apparent that this provision for lamps was general. In one tomb (T50) the two lamps listed in the catalogue were found within the niche, one on top of the other. The geographical distribution of the four-nozzle lamps in tombs seems to indicate that the highest frequency of the use of the lamps was at Jericho, where they appeared in almost every tomb of the Pottery Type (37 examples are listed), and at el-Jib. At Lachish there were only 3 lamps in the 104 tombs of Cemetery 2000; and at Tell el-Ajjul there were apparently no four-nozzle lamps in the MB I tombs. In the north, one example appears in the Megiddo tombs (also 2 examples from the tell, *Megiddo II*, Pls. 9:20 and 15:22), but at the Transjordan site of el-Husn the one tomb discovered had its lamp. At Yazur, near Jaffa, a decorated four-nozzle lamp (similar to Fig. 31:6) was found with the two jars of Type B and 13 carnelian beads (QDAP, Vol. 10, Pl. 14:3, pp. 59-61). At Nahariya, 8 miles north of Acre, there were found two examples of this type of lamp, which Ben-Dor ascribes to the MB II period (QDAP, Vol. 14, Pl. 11:9, 10, p. 39). Other examples have been reported from Ai (Syria, Vol. 16, p. 343), and from Tell Beit Mirsim J, which produced a number of fragments (*TBM Ia*, Pl. 20:27, p. 61). The type is known also from Syria: four examples are known from Hama (H. Ingholt, *Hama*, 1940, p. 36), Byblos (M. Dunand, *Byblos*, Vol. 1, p. 370, No. 5411; P. Montet, *Byblos et l'Egypte*, Pl. 45: No. 122, pp. 78-79 (alabaster), and Pl. 146: No. 913, p. 244), and Ras Shamra (C. F. A. Schaeffer, *Ugaritica II*, Fig. 71:13, uncertain, but probably from Ugarit Moyen 2 (1900-1750)).

Unfortunately many of the tombs used exclusively in the MB I period had suffered badly from decay and from further damage during the subsequent use of the area as a quarry for stone. These two types of disturbances, along with further dislocation of tomb

contents by surface water and roots of trees and vines, made it difficult to determine the condition of the skeletal remains at the time of the burials. Only T50 contained what could be called an articulated crouched burial; but this same tomb also contained scattered skeletal remains. T59 contained portions of two skeletons which were partially articulated; and 10 other tombs (Tombs 32, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56, and 62) contained scattered human bones. It would thus seem that the prevailing practice was that of disarticulated burials, as in the Pottery type tombs at Jericho. But it should be kept in mind that it is entirely possible that this condition of disarticulated and scattered bones within the tomb chamber may have been due to disturbances after the burial.

The MB I (Intermediate Early Bronze-Middle Bronze) Tombs at Jericho have been classified according to five groups (*Jericho I*, pp. 180 ff.): (1) Dagger type, which contain either a single dagger or a pin and a few beads and a burial in a crouched position; (2) Pottery type, a large tomb with a very wide and deep shaft leading to a tomb chamber that contained from one to nine jars and a lamp with four nozzles, which was either in or had fallen from a niche cut into the wall of the chamber, and skeletal remains which were completely or largely disarticulated; (3) Square-shaft type with grave goods of both dagger and pots, and in one case a javelin head; crouched burials; (4) Bead type burial which contained only the deposit of beads and small bronze objects; skeletal remains were scattered and fragmentary; and (5) Outsize type, with many pots — 22 in one case — with ledge handle and spouted jars, daggers, and occasionally javelin heads; bones often but not invariably disarticulated. On the basis of tomb plans and sections, the el-Jib tombs correspond most closely to those of the Dagger type at Jericho, but in no case at el-Jib was there a dagger found without a jar or jars in the same deposit of grave goods. Daggers appear in T43, T50, and T52, but jars and lamps also appear in each of these tombs used exclusively in the MB I period. Although the shafts of the el-Jib tombs are markedly smaller than those of the Pottery type at Jericho — the average diameter for 56 shafts of Pottery type tombs at Jericho is 1.82 m.; the average shaft at el-Jib is 1.13 m. — there is a remarkable similarity between the forms of pottery found in our tombs and those constituting the grave goods of the Pottery type at Jericho. The jar with a spout from Jericho Tomb H 22 (*Jericho I*, Fig. 110:3) has no parallel at el-Jib, but most of the other forms have analogues at our site. The major difference, however, is not in form but in decoration. The small funerary jar A 1 at el-Jib, with horizontal bands of combing on the shoulder, is entirely missing at Jericho. Decoration in the form of incisions does appear at Jericho (*Jericho I*, Figs. 86:1; 95:1, 3; 103:8), but there it is limited to the globular jar with two vertical handles or to a pitcher (*Jericho I*, Fig. 106:2). Furthermore, no daggers are recorded from the Pottery type tombs at Jericho, while they are present with the pottery from the el-Jib burials. It is to be noted that not a single tomb with a square shaft was discovered at el-Jib, nor were there tombs which contained only beads; and the Outsize type of Jericho is without parallel. Thus it would seem that the five categories established on the basis of the Jericho burials do not serve to classify the tombs at el-Jib. If the theory of Kenyon that the five types of burials at Jericho represent the customs of various tribal groups, each with its own custom of burial (*Jericho I*, p. 182), is correct, one could assume that two or more of the newcomers into the land in the MB I period may have become fused in their settlement at the site of el-Jib. The two MB I cemeteries that Petrie excavated at Tell el-Ajjul (AG I and II) have been studied and republished from original records in the Institute of Archaeology in London by K. M. Kenyon in *ADAJ*, Vol. 3, 1956, pp. 41-55. The el-Jib tombs correspond in plan to the Type G, with rounded shaft, which belongs exclusively

to Cemetery 100-200. The el-Jib pottery Type B 1, the plump jar with vestigial ledge handles, corresponds very well to Type B at Tell el-Ajjul (ADAJ, Vol. 3, 1956, Figs. 8:9 and 9:10), which is said to be confined to Cemetery 1500. Yet our Type B, the same shape of jar without ledge handles, is similar to the Tell el-Ajjul Type A (ADAJ, Vol. 3, 1956, Fig. 8: 6-8), which is largely confined to Cemetery 100-200.

In decoration there are important links between the two sites. The horizontal bands of combing on the funerary jars from el-Jib are to be seen also on the shoulders of Tell el-Ajjul examples (ADAJ, Vol. 3, 1956, Fig. 8:6-7), and the incised and punched decorations around the shoulder of jars are common to the decorative motifs of pottery from both sites. However, the smaller jars of our Type A are not exactly duplicated in the remains from Tell el-Ajjul. Two of the tombs in Cemetery 100-200 each contained a javelin with curled tang (AG I, pl. 19: J48, L 49), but there were only two daggers found in the entire cemetery. One can only conclude that the correspondences between the el-Jib cemetery and the two cemeteries at Tell el-Ajjul are not clear cut, even though there are definite ties between the two sites in tomb plans, distinctive weapons and pottery types. The one outstanding contrast between the tomb goods at the two sites is the absence of lamps with four nozzles at Tell el-Ajjul and the almost universal use of this type of lamp in the tombs at el-Jib. It may be that the shallow bowls shown by Kenyon (ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 7:1-3) served as lamps within the tombs, but the absence of the four-nozzle lamp, so frequently used at both Jericho and el-Jib, is noteworthy.

Four jars in the Clark collection of the Y.M.C.A. in Jerusalem, published by G. E. Wright in 1938, provide parallels to the el-Jib material (BASOR, No. 71, pp. 27-34, Figs. 1 and 2). Two of these, Fig. 2: 5 and 6, which are said to have come from 'Ain Karem, are like Type A 1 at el-Jib and bear the horizontal bands of combing on the shoulder. Another jar in the same collection, said to have come from Beit Sahur, (BASOR, No. 71, Fig. 2:1), is similar in shape to our Type B, but had also the bands of horizontal combing on the shoulder. Another vessel from Beit Sahur (*ibid.*, Fig. 2:2) has two vertical handles at the junction of the shoulder and rim, as does our lone example of Type C (Fig. 59:1); it is decorated, however, with combing and incisions, motifs which appear on the el-Jib ware from the MB I tombs. On the basis of parallels which were then available Wright proposed the date of twenty-first and twentieth centuries B.C. for MB I in Palestine (BASOR, No. 71, p. 33).

Almost all the forms of jars found in the MB I tombs at el-Jib are duplicated in the pottery published from Cemetery 2000 at Lachish (*Lachish IV*, pp. 275-279), but rims of the el-Jib jars are generally less flaring than the Lachish examples. Only our Type A 2, the jar with rather straight sides – possibly in imitation of an alabaster form – seems to have been missing at Lachish. The repertoire of tomb goods at el-Jib, however, is more limited. There are no bowls, no cups, no "teapots," no funnels, and no large caliciform jars (c. 50 cm. in height) as there are at Lachish. While the el-Jib tombs are uniform in plan there are six distinct shapes at Lachish (*Lachish IV*, p. 277). It is noteworthy that the largest single group of tombs (37) are of Shape 2, "rounded shaft and chamber," which is the shape of the el-Jib tombs. While four-nozzle lamps appear in 20 of the 26 tombs at el-Jib which contained MB I material, only three were found in the 104 tombs of Cemetery 2000. Specific correspondences can be seen particularly in the decoration incised on the jars. Two or three bands of combing are frequently found on the shoulder of jars from both sites. The triangular incised decoration between two bands of horizontal combing in Fig. 58:3 has an almost exact parallel in *Lachish IV*, Pl. 67:459. Not only is the form of the Lachish jar similar, but it also has vestigial ledge handles.

The decoration of a band of horizontal combing and punched incisions in Fig. 59:1 is matched by a similar design on *Lachish* IV, Pl. 67:490. A further link is to be seen in the javelin points with curled tang found in the *Lachish* tombs (*Lachish* IV, Pl. 22:1-3) and analogous examples found in T13, T50, and T52. Thus it would seem that, in view of the smaller and more consistent furnishings found in the MB I tombs at el-Jib, there is represented at this site one of the groups which constituted the population of *Lachish* buried in Cemetery 2000.

The MB I tombs at Megiddo (see Wright, *BANE*, p. 87, Chart 4, for list of tombs) are generally quite different in both plan and contents from those at el-Jib. Only one (Tomb 1120, *Megiddo Tombs*, p. 48, Fig. 48, Pl. 22) has a round shaft; most of the Megiddo tombs have a square shaft and multiple chambers. The correspondences in grave goods extend only to a single four-nozzle lamp ((T2178) and to the appearance of our Type B1 jar

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF MB I TOMBS

Tombs used in MB I period only	Jar Types						Lamps	Daggers	Spear Points	Beads	Fragments of Jars
	A	A1	A2	B	B1	C					
32		1		1	1		1			c.165	
33							1				
37							2				
43						1	1	1		1	
46		2					2				
47							1				
48						1	2				
49					2		1				
50		3		2			2	1	1		
51							1				
52						3	2	1	1		
54						1	1			1	2 frag. B-B1 ?
56							1				1 frag. B-B1
59					1						
62					1						

Tombs used in both MB I and MB II	Jar Types						Lamps	Daggers	Spear Points	Beads	Fragments of Jars
	A	A1	A2	B	B1	C					
12			1								
13									1		
14		3					3				
22							1				
22A							1				
30		3					3				1 frag. A-A2
31-31A		1									
39							1				2 frag. A-A2
42											3 frag. A-A2; 1 frag. B-B1
57	4		3				1				
58	1	3	1				1				2 frag. A-A2

in four of the tombs (Tombs 41, 877 B 2, 891, and 1120). However, in each of these examples of the large jars with flat bottom and globular body, the ledge handles are folded rather than vestigial as in the el-Jib type. Completely missing at Megiddo are the Types A, A 1, and A 2, which constitute the most prevalent type of funerary jar at el-Jib. One must conclude, therefore, that the pottery horizon of the MB I tombs at Megiddo is only slightly related to that of the tombs found in the south.

As B. S. J. Isserlin has pointed out, the culture of the MB I tomb deposit at el-Husn in Transjordan is an "offshoot from that of the Esdraelon region," and the correspondences with Megiddo are striking (APEF, Vol. 6, pp. 5-8). Both the four-nozzle lamp and the large jar with ledge handles appear and these constitute the only direct points of contact with the el-Jib material from this period.

The one tomb at Beth-shan that has been published, Grave 203 (*Beth-shan* I, p. 9, Pl. 15:1), contains two important connections with the el-Jib material. One is the four-nozzle lamp and the other the distinctive javelin point with curled tang. There is also a large, globular jar of Type B 1, but with the more developed folded ledge handles of the Megiddo and el-Husn type. In general the culture represented in this tomb is similar to that of the Esdraelon orbit, but the javelin point and the four-nozzle lamp serve to link it with that of the el-Jib, Jericho, Tell el-Ajjul, and Tell ed-Duweir tombs. An examination of the unpublished material from the North Cemetery at Beisan confirms the impression of connections suggested by the material from Grave 203.

When the el-Jib material is considered according to the extremely useful classification of Ruth Amiran (*IEJ*, Vol. 10, pp. 204-225) it is clear that our material falls into Family A, which she deduces to belong to a "widespread culture known from all southern and central parts of the country, and having its northern limit somewhere on the Megiddo-Beth-Shan line" (*ibid.*, p. 213).

MIDDLE BRONZE II BURIALS

Since only T58 produced material which can be associated with use in the period between MB I and MB II, a discussion of the parallels for the five objects (three jars and two socketed spearheads) has been given under the description of the tomb on p. 61.

Twenty-nine of the 46 tombs which contained tomb goods evidenced use in the MB II (strictly the MB IIB) period. In 10 instances where MB II material was found in a tomb, there was also evidence for an MB I use. Since in these 10 tombs it is certain that the MB II material constitutes a reuse of a tomb which had been cut earlier, it is probable that the remaining 19 tombs with MB II material were also cut in the earlier period and the earlier grave goods removed before the use in the MB II period.

Although the skeletal remains were frequently in a poor state of preservation and difficult to record, it seems that the practice of multiple burials within the same tomb was common in MB II. T15, which contained only MB II tomb goods, had remains of 14 skulls; and in T57, where the funerary goods were predominantly MB II, there were evidences of 4 skeletons. In general the goods placed in the tomb in MB II were more numerous as well as more varied than the rather limited repertoire of equipment found in the MB I tombs. T15 contained a total of 128 catalogued objects; T36, which contained only MB II material, had 55 objects; T45, another MB II tomb, contained 47 catalogued items; and T57 produced a total of 61 objects, the great majority of which came from the MB II period. The largest

repertoire of MB II forms is to be found in T15. From the comparisons listed on pp. 27, 30, it will be seen that the material from this tomb finds the greatest number of parallels in Group III at Jericho, Tell Beit Mirsim E, and Tomb H at Tell el-Farah (N). Accordingly we are inclined to assign this material from T15 to the middle of the MB II period, or roughly to within the seventeenth century B.C. From the descriptions of T30 (p. 42), T36 (p. 46), T45 (p. 51), and T57 (p. 60), it will be seen that the materials from the other major collections of MB II period are in general analogous to those found in T15 and must accordingly be dated to the same period.

LATE BRONZE AGE BURIALS

Although LB material was found in 7 tombs (Tombs 10, 10A, 10B, 13, 14, 18, and 20), all of which had been reused, the great bulk of tomb goods came from T10A and T10B and the passageway between them (T10A-B). Parallels have been cited in the description of these tombs (pp. 12-17). The closest correspondences appear to be with Structure II of the Fosse Temple at Lachish and Tomb 8144-45 at Hazor. Accordingly it seems reasonable to place the use of these tombs in the fourteenth century B.C., with a possible overlap into the thirteenth century.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND CATALOGUE OF TOMB GROUPS

FIG. 1

CONTOUR MAP- EL JIB



FIG. 2

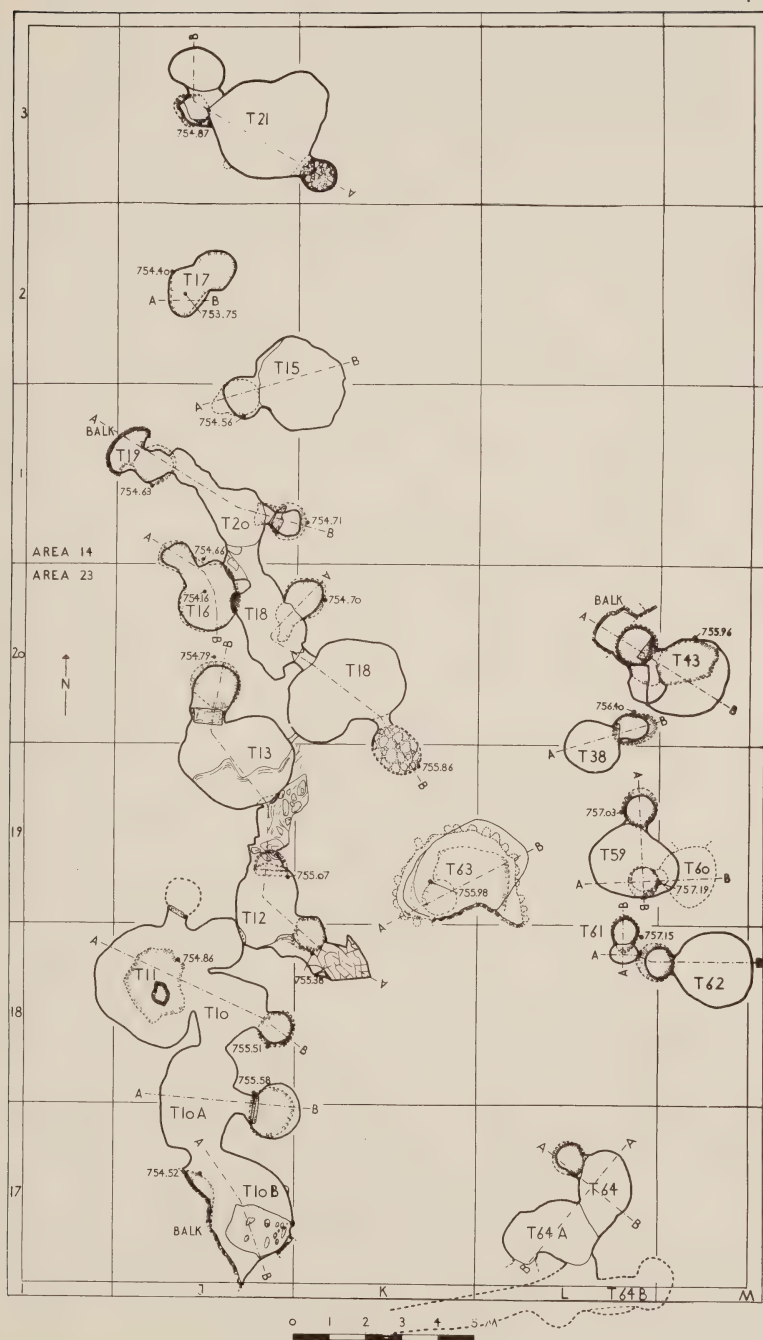


FIG. 3

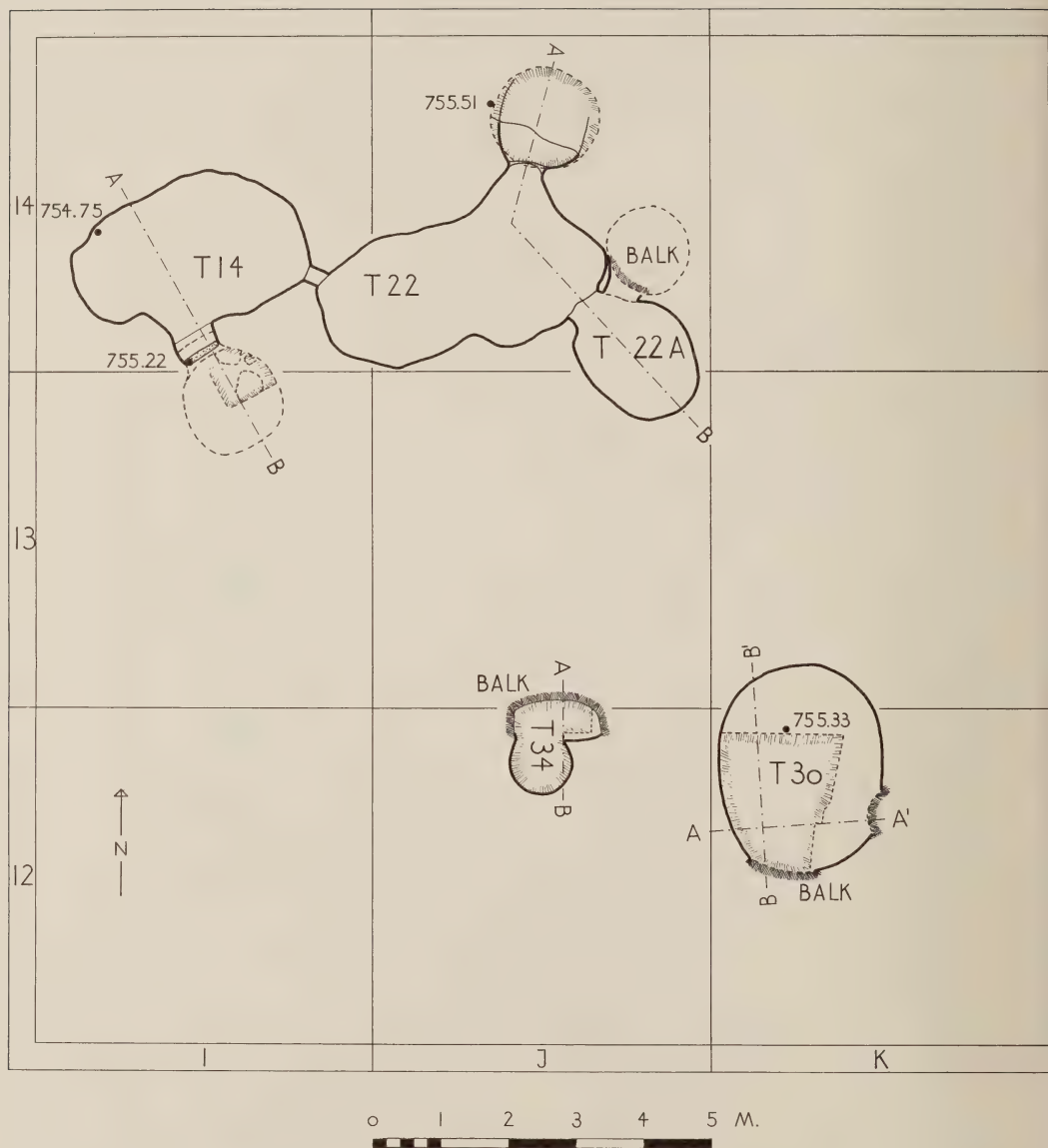


FIG. 4

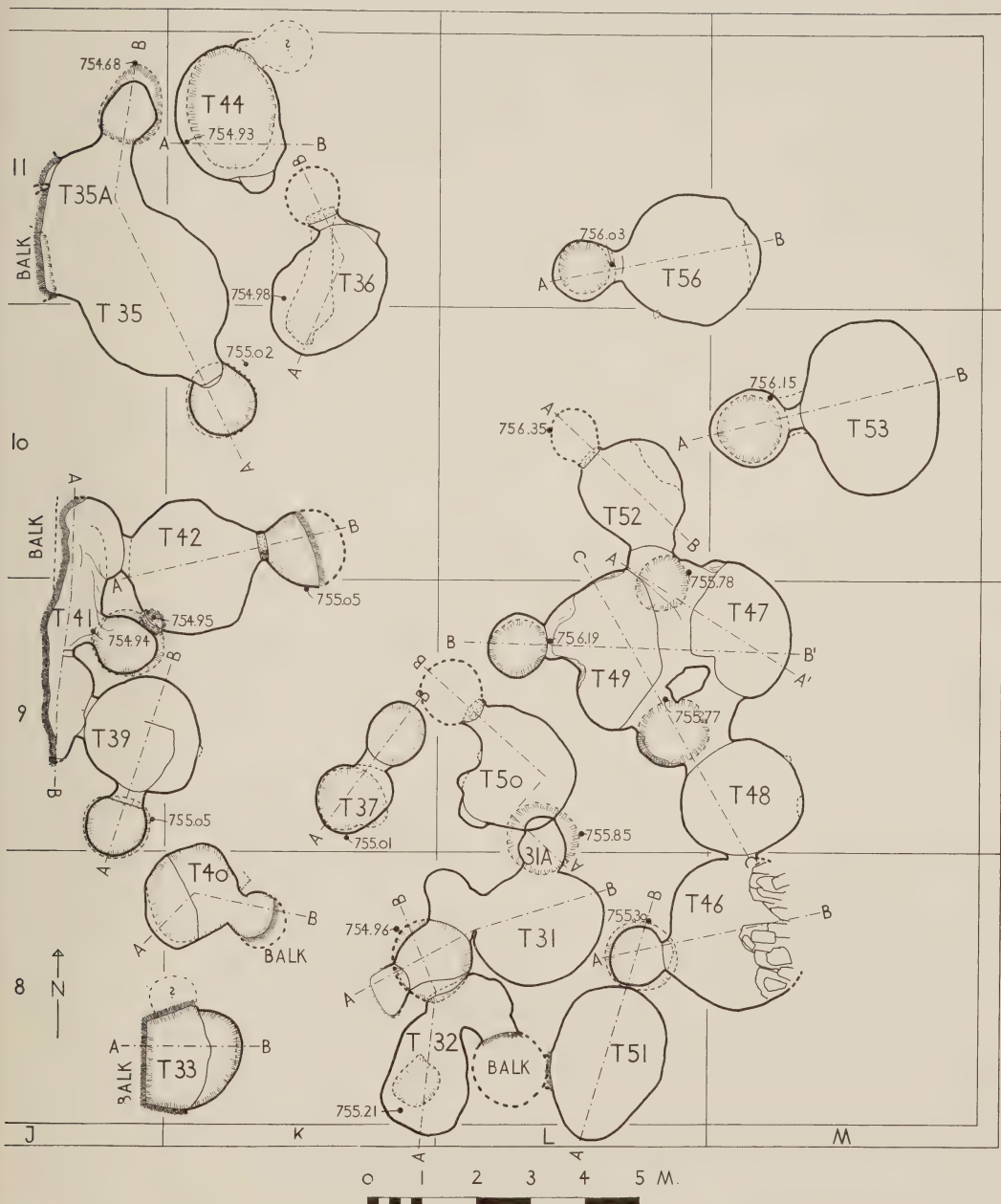
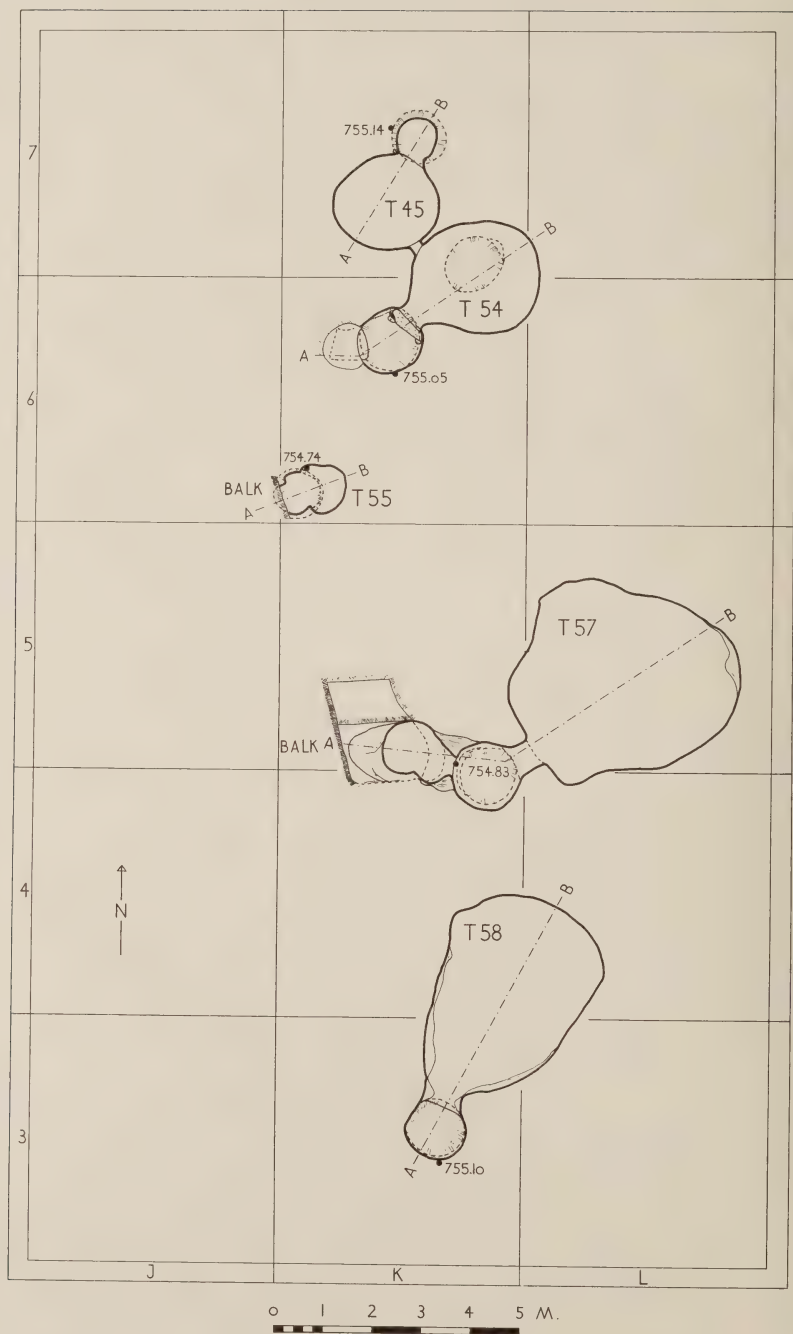


FIG. 5



TOMB 3

Iron Age. Not illustrated

Field No.

BOWLS

- P614 Pinkish-buff ware; mixed white grits; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 19:6.
- P615 Buff ware; mixed white grits; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 19:23.
- P616 Pinkish-buff ware; mixed white grits; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 19:2.
- P626 Buff ware; mixed white grits; ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 19:14.
- P631 Buff ware; mixed white grits; fragmentary; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 19:14.
- P633 Buff-gray ware; small white grits; fragmentary; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 19:23.
- P645 Brown ware; small white grits; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 19:20.

LAMPS

- P611 Buff ware; mixed grits; smoked at nozzle; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 20:46.
- P613 Reddish-brown ware; small white grits; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 20:48.
- P622 Buff to pink ware; small grits; smoked at nozzle; ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 20:46.
- P623 Buff to pink ware; small white grits; smoked at nozzle; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 20:46.
- P624 Gray ware; mixed white grits; smoked at nozzle; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 20:45.
- P625 Pinkish-buff ware; small white grits; smoked at nozzle; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 20:46.
- P634 Reddish-brown ware; mixed white grits; fragmentary; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 20:49.

JUGLETS

- P610 Pinkish-buff ware; rim broken; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 21:68.
- P116 Reddish-brown ware, small white grits; rim broken; cf. (except for button base) ADAJ, Vol. 3, Fig. 21:68.

PYXIDES

- P612 Reddish-brown ware; small white grits; rim and bottom missing; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 9:37.
- P620 Pinkish-buff ware; mixed white grits; black horizontal bands on neck and body; cf. (except for bands) ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 9:36.
- P636 Pinkish-buff ware; small white grits; two handles, one missing; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 9:33.
- P642 Brown ware; fine grits; black and dark red bands on body, neck, and rim; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 9:35.

MISCELLANEOUS

- P635 Flask; fragmentary; reddish-brown ware; few large white grits; fragmentary saucer of "spoon-mouth" vessel; cf. Lachish IV, Pl. 86:999.

TOGGLE PINS

- B6 Bronze; corroded; point broken; length 11.2 cm; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:43.
- B10 Bronze; corroded; point broken; length 9.5 cm.; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:43.
- B11 Bronze; corroded; point broken; length 11 cm.; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:43.
- B15 Bronze; three ring-incisions on handle; point broken and oxidized; length 9.17 cm.; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:43.
- B17 Bronze; badly corroded; point broken; length 9.5 cm.; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:43.

BRACELETS

- F5 Iron; badly corroded; ends broken, but were possibly overlapping; average inside diameter 5.5 cm.; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:39.
- B7 Bronze; ends overlapping; average inside diameter 6 cm.; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:38.
- B8 Bronze; ends broken; average inside diameter 5 cm.; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:38.
- B9 Bronze; overlapping ends; one end broken; average inside diameter 6 cm.; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:38.
- B14 Bronze; ends meet; average inside diameter 3.5 cm.; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:38.
- B16 Bronze; ends overlapping; average inside diameter 6 cm.; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:38.

SPINDLE WHORLS

- M2 Bone; incised lines on top; 3.1 by 3.5 cm.; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:49.
- M3 Bone; polished; 0.7 by 1.9 cm.; cf. ADAJ, Vol. 2, Pl. 10:48.

FIGURE 6: TOMB 3
Early Bronze Age pottery, except Nos. 15, 20-22, 24-25, and scarabs and beads.

No.	Field No.	
BOWLS		
1	P621	Reddish-brown ware; rim wheel-made; rim almost entirely missing; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 51:1084 (CT 6).
2	P627	Buff ware; rim wheel-made; cf. <i>Ai</i> , Pls. 68:58 (T C), 72:904 (T G).
3	P630	Orange-buff ware; mixed white grits; rim wheel-made; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 51:1086 (CT 6).
4	P632	Orange-pink ware; mixed white grits; rim wheel-made; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 51:1093 (T 32).
5	P644	Pinkish-buff ware; mixed white grits; rim wheel-made; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 51:1078 (CT 6); <i>Ai</i> , Pl. 68:46 (T C).
6	P617	Pinkish-buff ware; mixed white grits; "serpent" moulding attached outside; rim wheel-made.
7	P646	Pinkish-buff ware; few mixed grits; carbon deposits on surfaces inside and outside; rim mostly missing; cf. <i>TN</i> , II, Pl. 51:1082 (CT 6).
8	P647	Pink ware; few mixed grits; part of rim missing; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 51:1083 (CT 6); <i>Ai</i> , Pl. 68:21, 37 (T B).
9	P648	Pinkish-buff ware; fragmentary handle; made on slow wheel; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 52:1124 (T 67); <i>Ai</i> , Pl. 67: 31.806 (T G).
LAMPS		
10	P629	Bowl shape; pinkish-buff ware; small white grits; smoked on rim and inside; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 51:1086 (CT 6).
11	P628	Bowl shape; pinkish-orange ware; mixed white grits; rim smoked at half dozen places; rim wheel-made; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 51:1089 (CT 6).
12	P616	Bowl shape; buff ware; rim wheel-made; smoked at one place; rim partly broken; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 51:1087 (CT 5).
JARS		
13	P650	Pinkish-buff ware; few mixed white grits; two handles, one missing; incisions on rim and handle; smoked on outside; slow wheel; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 13:224 (T 32).
14	P649	Buff ware; reddish slip, traces of irregular burnishing; made on slow wheel; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 9:126 (CT 5); <i>Ai</i> , Pl. 69:392 (T C).
15	P618	Buff ware; small white grits; fragmentary; probably two handles, one missing; made on fast wheel.
16	P641	Buff ware; made on slow wheel; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 9:137 (CT 6).
JUGLETS		
17	P637	Pinkish-buff ware, few white grits, carbon deposit on lower body opposite handle, body made on slow wheel; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 35:616, 617 (T 66); <i>Ai</i> , Pl. 68:144 (T C), Pl. 70:683 (T C); AAA, Vol. 19, Pl. 5:5; Gezer III, Pl. 16:2.
18	P639	Orange-buff ware, handmade; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 44:900 (T 60).
19	P640	Pinkish-buff ware, handmade; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 44:901 (CT 61).
MISCELLANEOUS		
20	S49	Stamp seal, black stone, pierced, cone shape; height 1.7 cm., diameter 1.7 cm.
21	B13	Ring, bronze (?), flat elliptical top, corroded; average diameter 2 cm.; cf. <i>Megiddo</i> II, Pl. 224:11 (Str. VII).
22	P638	Crucible (?), buff ware, top and side missing; fragments of moulded designs outside; handmade.
23	P643	Spouted jar with basket-like handle extending across mouth; buff-gray ware; mixed white grits; fragmentary rim and spout; made on slow wheel; cf. <i>TN</i> II, Pl. 10:147 (CT 6).
24	M4	Bone ring incised on top with criss-cross pattern; three lines crossed by four lines; cf. <i>TN</i> I, Pl. 55:61 (stone seal).
25	J10	Gold earring.
-	B12	Dagger blade; bronze; raised central rib on both sides; broken at rivet hole; length 15 cm.
SCARABS		
-	Sc1	See Fig. 70:1 and page opposite for description.
-	Sc2	No data; in Amman.
-	Sc3	No data; in Amman.
-	Sc4	See Fig. 70:2 and page opposite for description.
-	Sc5	Steatite; oval; beetle well-cut on top and sides; inscribed with three hieroglyphs; width 1 cm., length 1.3 cm.; in Amman.
-	Sc6	Steatite; oval; beetle well-cut on top and sides; inscribed with <i>maat</i> feather and cartouche; width 1 cm., length 1.4 cm.; in Amman.
-	Sc7	See Fig. 70:3 and page opposite for description.
-	Sc8	See Fig. 70:4 and page opposite for description.
-	Sc9	See Fig. 70:5 and page opposite for description.
BEADS AND PENDANTS		
-	-	See Fig. 73:1 and page opposite for description.

FIG. 6

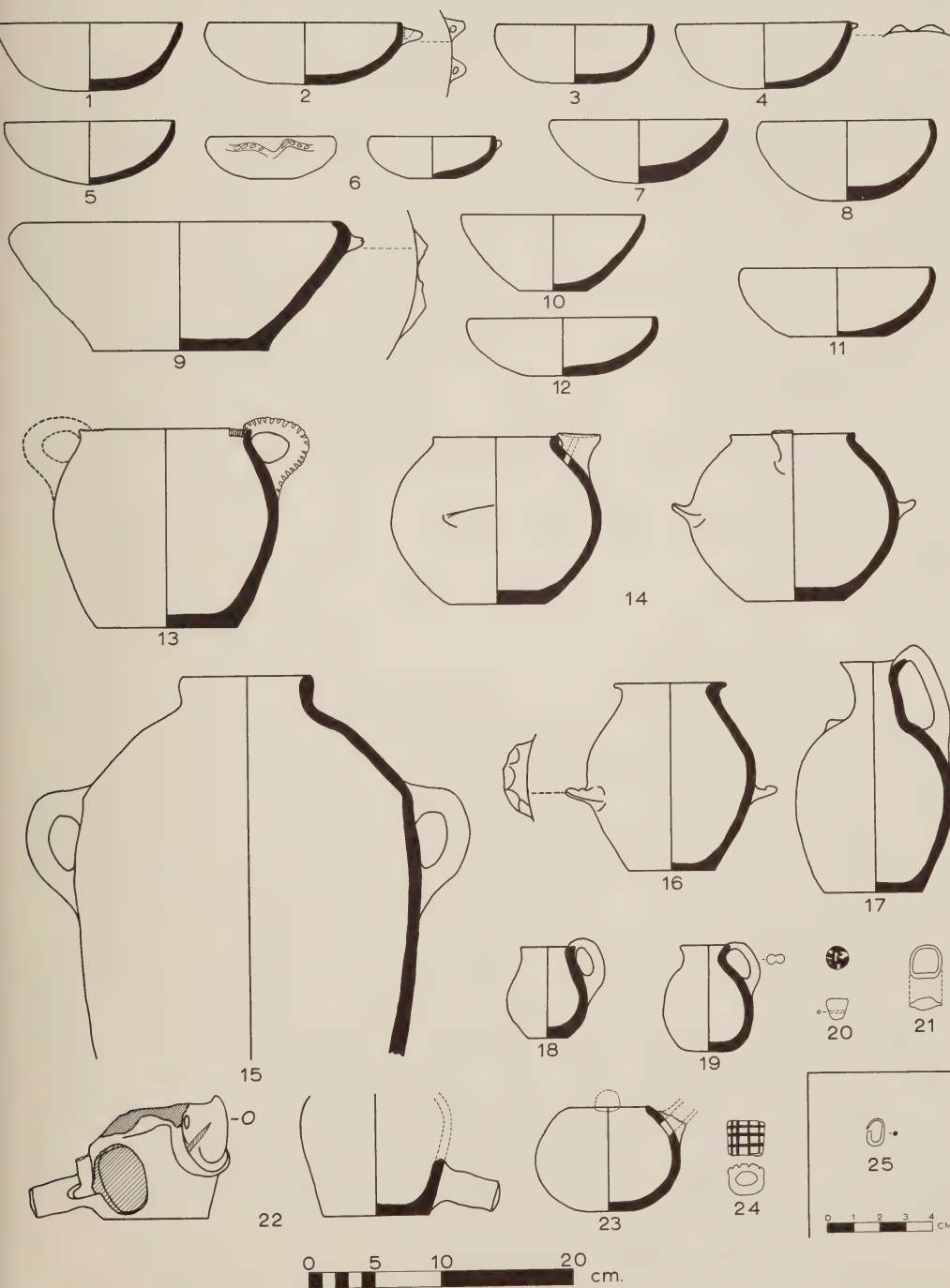


FIGURE 7: TOMB 10A

No. Field No.

BOWLS

PLAIN WALL

A. PLAIN INVERTED RIM

- 1 P1284 Reddish-buff ware.

B. PLAIN RIM

- 2 P1157 Reddish-buff ware.
- P1276 Disk base; red ware; height 7 cm., diameter 26 cm.

C. BEVELLED RIM

- 3 P1286 Red ware; piece of rim broken off.
- 4 P1326 Red ware with cream slip.
- P1366 Flat base; buff ware; height 9 cm., diameter 28.3 cm.
- P1520 Buff ware; irregular; piece of rim broken off; height 9.9 cm., diameter 30 cm.
- 5 P1371 Buff ware; remains of dark red paint around rim; large brown and white grits; rim misshapen.
- P1286 Disk base; red ware; rim broken; height 11 cm., diameter 31 cm.
- 6 P1287 Reddish-buff ware.
- P1277 Disk base; light red ware; height 9 cm., diameter 27 cm. See Fig. 100:6.
- P1278 Flat base; buff ware; height 9 cm., diameter 28 cm.
- P1260 Disk base; light brown ware; height 8 cm., diameter 22 cm.

CARINATED

F. SLIGHT WALL ABOVE SHOULDER: FLARING RIM

- 7 P1183 Buff ware; side broken off.
- 8 P1183a

H. MISCELLANEOUS

- 9 P1257 Light brown ware; rough edges on rim and base.

LAMPS

E. PINCHED NOZZLE: NO FLANGE

- 10 P1182 Buff ware, blackened at nozzle and on one side.
- P1575 Buff ware; height 4.5 cm., diameter 15.6 cm.
- P1374 Buff ware; large brown grits; diameter 14.7 cm.
- P1365 Buff ware; height 4.5 cm., diameter 15 cm.
- P1282 Reddish-gray ware; diameter 12 cm.
- P1281 Pinkish-buff ware; height 4.6 cm., diameter 12 cm.
- P1256 Light pink ware; diameter 13.5 cm.

F. EXTREME PINCHING: FLANGE UNUSUAL

- 11 P1325 Buff ware.
- P1159 Nozzle pinched very far back, no flange; buff ware; height 3.2 cm., diameter 13.8 cm.
- P1255 Pink ware; diameter 15 cm.

G. BROAD FLANGE

- 12 P1268 Red ware.
- 14 P1572 Red ware.

JUGS

- 13 P1158 Buff ware with cream slip. (Class D.)

DIPPERS

- 15 P1266 Buff ware; large grits. (Class B.) See also Fig. 100:7.
- 16 P1373 Buff ware; large brown grits. (Class B.) See also Fig. 100:2.

BASE-RING WARE

- 17 P1364 Flat-base jug; reddish-brown ware with reddish-brown slip. See also Fig. 100:4.

FIG. 7

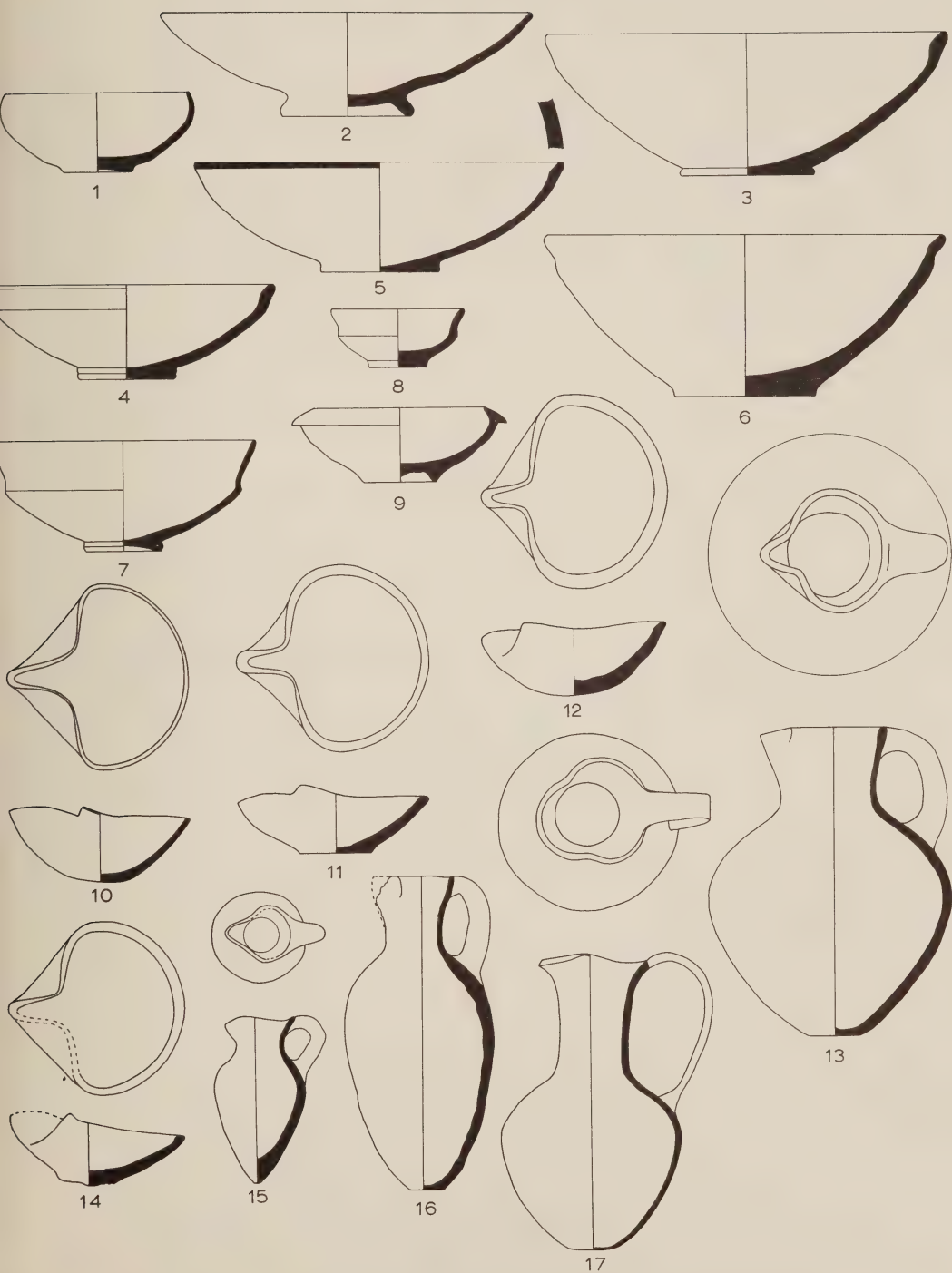


FIGURE 8: TOMB 10A

No. Field No.

BASE-RING WARE

- 18 P1191 Bowl; reddish-brown ware with gray slip; incised star at end of handle.
- 19 P1169 Juglet; reddish-brown ware with gray slip. See also Fig. 100:8.

IMITATION BASE-RING WARE

- 20 P1283 Jug; cream slip; painted red and black design. (Class A.) See also Fig. 99:5.
- 21 P1162 Jug; cream slip; painted two-color pattern. (Class A.) See also Fig. 99:11.
- 22 P1372 Jug; buff ware with red paint. (Class B.) See also Fig. 99:4.
- P1279 Jug, no ring at base of neck; buff ware; mouth and base broken off; height 25 cm., diameter at shoulder 13 cm. (Class B.) See Fig. 100:1.

PYXIDES

- 23 P1254 Pink ware. See also Fig. 100:5.

SPOUTED VESSELS

- 24 P1269 Red ware.

FLASKS

- 25 P1163 See also Fig. 100:10.

MUGS

- 26 P1181 Buff ware; dark painted pattern above shoulder. See also Fig. 99:13.

MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY

- 27 P1170 Two-handle jug similar to Fig. 12:74; buff ware; bevelled ring base; neck broken off. See also Fig. 100:9.
- 28 P1291 Fragment of rim with handle; buff ware.
- 29 P1280 Two-handle jar; buff ware; ring at neck.
- 30 P1253 Bowl of MB Type D.4.c.
- P1267 Pedestal vase, cordon at neck and base; high, slightly rounded shoulder; cream slip; neck and base broken off; diameter of shoulder 14.3 cm.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

- J97 Flat bronze ring; diameter 2 cm.
- B100 Fragment of bronze toggle pin; length 5.5 cm.
- 31 B77 Half of copper bowl, cracked; height 4.45 cm., diameter 14.2 cm.
- M91 Bone object; cylinder with four collars, one at each end and two close together in the middle; length 1.6 cm., diameter 0.1 cm.

SCARABS

- J59 See Fig. 70:6 and page opposite for description.

FIG. 8

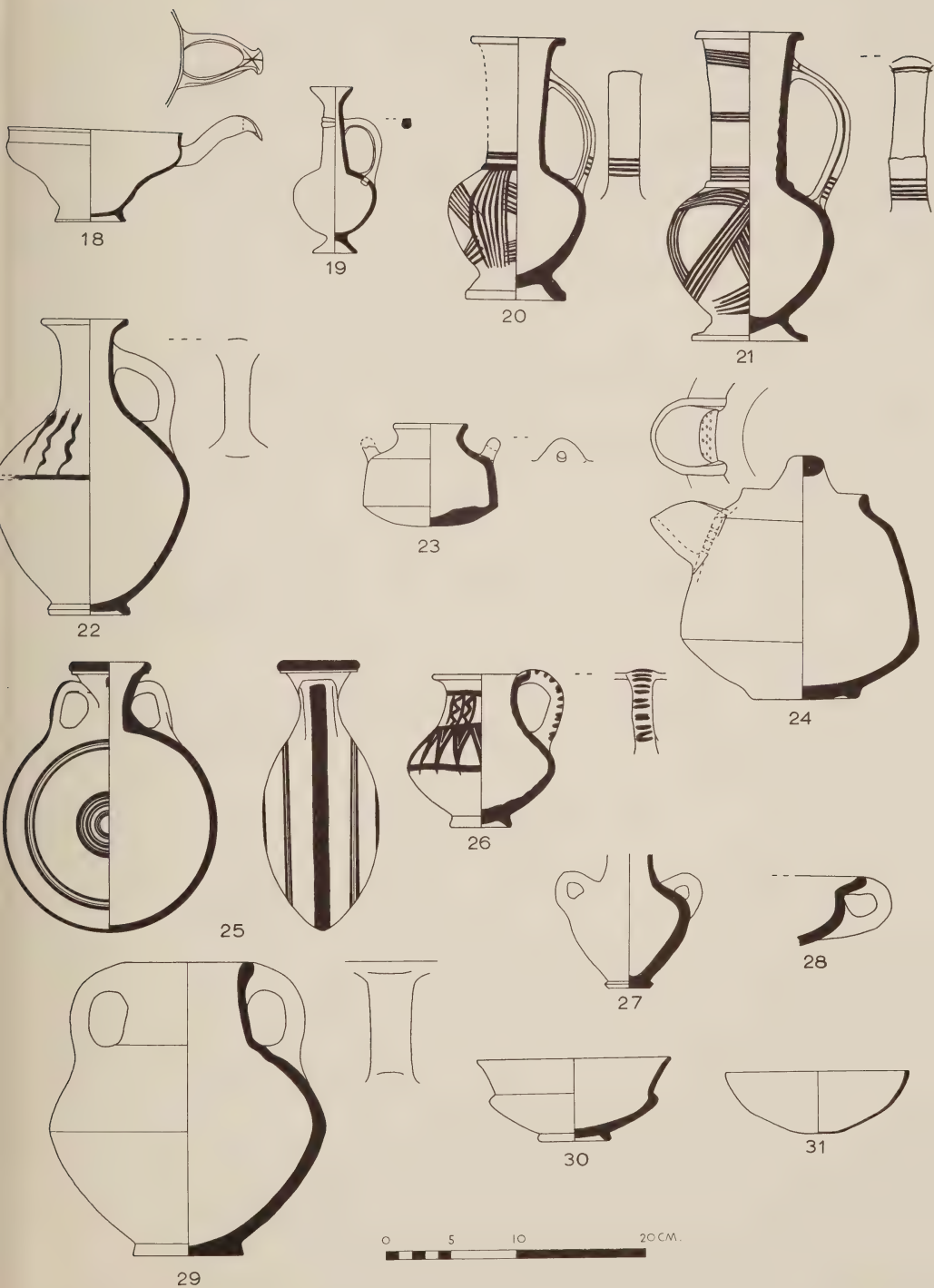


FIGURE 9: TOMB 10B

No. Field No.

BOWLS

PLAIN WALL

A. PLAIN INVERTED RIM

- 1 P1389 Buff ware; small white grits; edge of base crudely trimmed. J.
- 2 P1303 Light brown ware with black core; black and white grits; badly incrustated, rim chipped.
- 3 P1422 Gray ware; side broken off. J.
- 4 P1387 Buff ware. J.
- 5 P1352 Side and piece of rim broken off. J.

B. PLAIN RIM

- 6 P1423 Buff ware; large brown grits; fragment. J.
- 7 P1411 Lost in shipping.
- 8 P1394 Light red ware; design painted inside of anchors (?), tree, and cross, surrounded by circle, all black; black ring around outside just below rim; large white grits. See also Fig. 99:1.
- P1471 Disk base; buff ware; grits; misshapen, cracked in firing, piece of rim broken off; diameter 22 cm. J.
- P1461 Buff ware; red and brown grits; one edge pushed inward, cracked in firing; height 8.5 cm., diameter 21.5 cm.
- 9 P1588 Red ware; part of rim and side broken off. J.
- P1588a Flat base; red ware, light brown inside; red and white grits; two fragments; height 3.5 cm., estimated diameter 12 cm.
- P1588b Disk base; red ware with black discoloration inside; red and white grits; broken; height 8.7 cm., diameter 20.3 cm.
- P1588c Flat base; red to light brown ware; brown grits; broken; height 7.9 cm., diameter 18.7 cm.

C. BEVELLED RIM

- 10 P1465 Light brown ware; fragment. J.
- 11 P1410 Light red to buff ware, unevenly fired; red and white grits; regular vertical shallow depressions below rim (probably accidental) made by irregular wheel motion.
- 12 P1377 Cream to pink ware; red and large white grits; one side broken off.
- 13 P1391 Buff ware; three fragments. J.
- 14 P1591 Red ware; wheel marks; two fragments. J.
- 15 P1316 Cream to pink ware; painted groups of triangles around interior of rim; red and large white grits; broken.
- 16 P1413 Light red ware. J.
- 17 P1588d Lost in shipping.

FIG. 9

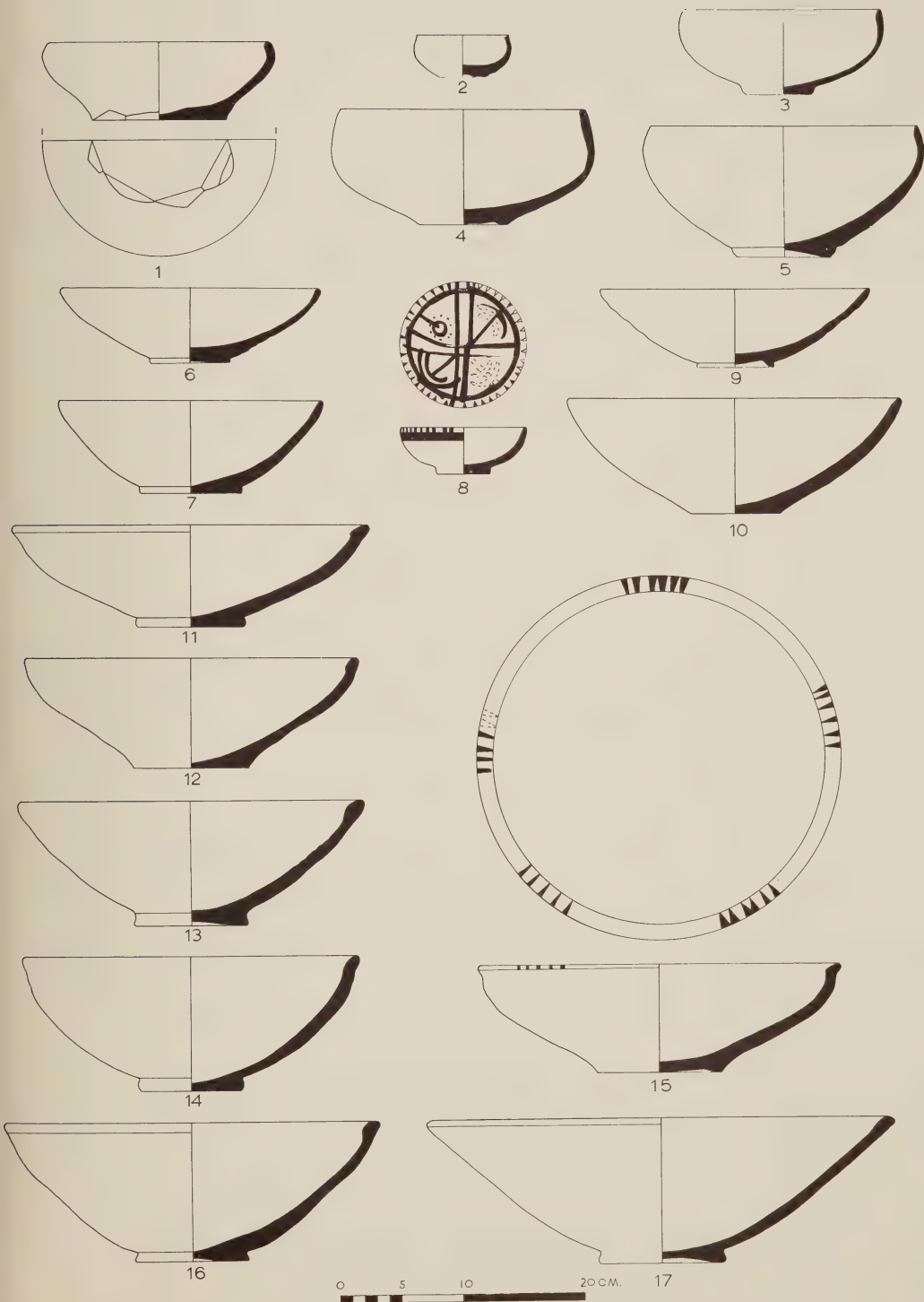


FIGURE 10: TOMB 10B

No. Field No.

BOWLS

PLAIN WALL

C. BEVELLED RIM

- 18 P1539 Cream ware. J.
- 19 P1589 Cream ware. J.
- 20 P1353 Buff to red ware, discolored from firing; very large brown and white grits; rim cracked in firing.
- 21 P1434 Buff ware; brown grits. J.
- 22 P1392 Light brown ware; brown and white grits.
- 23 P1479 Buff ware. J.
- P1465a Buff ware with gray core; red and white grits; broken fragments; height 9.4 cm., estimated diameter 26 cm.
- P1490 Disk base; buff to pink ware, discolored in firing; large red, brown, and white grits; rim cracked in firing; broken; height 6 cm.
- P1299 Disk base; buff ware; red, brown, and white grits; one side pushed inwards; height 8.5 cm., diameter 28 cm.
- P1354 Disk base; light brown to buff ware, with blisters inside; large brown and white grits; height 10.1 cm., diameter 28.6 cm.
- P1357 Ring base; pinkish-buff ware; white grits; wheel marks outside; diameter 30 cm.
- P1397 Disk base; buff ware with cream discoloration; large red and white grits; height 9.2 cm., diameter 27 cm.
- P1460 Disk base; pink ware with gray core; large red and white grits; rim chipped; height 10 cm., diameter 22 cm.
- P1466 Disk base; red to buff ware; brown and white grits; broken; height 5.5 cm., diameter 18.5 cm.
- P1591a Disk base; pinkish-buff ware; red and brown grits; broken; height 9.5 cm., diameter 28.6 cm.

D. RIM THICKENED EXTERNALLY

- 24 P1403 Buff ware; part of rim broken off; small hole in side. J.
- 25 P1435 Buff ware; part of rim broken off. J.

CARINATED

E. STRAIGHT WALL ABOVE SHOULDER, NO DIFFERENTIATED RIM

- 26 P1329 Buff ware; part of rim broken off. J.
- 27 P1409 Buff ware; possible circle painted on outside. J. See also Fig. 100:16.
- 28 P1396 Red ware with blisters inside; large white grits.
- 29 P1462 Light brown ware with gray core; black discoloration at bottom inside and on side outside; cream and white grits; incised circle 2 mm. wide 5 mm. below rim on outside; side broken off.
- 30 P1390 Gray ware; brown grits.
- 31 P1451 Light brown ware with cream slip; two fragments. J.

F. SLIGHT WALL ABOVE SHOULDER, FLARING RIM

- 32 P1328 Buff to pink ware; side broken off. J.
- 33 P1314 Reddish-buff ware. J.
- 34 P1457 Light brown ware, black discoloration at base; rim chipped. J.
- 35 P1313 Gray ware; fine white grits. J.
- 36 P1404 Gray ware; side broken off. J.
- P1350 Concave disk base; light brown ware; black, white, and brown grits; broken; height 7.4 cm., diameter 18.5 cm.
- P1456 Pinkish-buff to brown ware; red and white grits; rim chipped; height 7.4 cm., diameter 14 cm.
- P1476 Disk base; light brown ware; red and brown grits; broken; height 5.8 cm., estimated diameter 17 cm.
- P1524 Disk base; red to buff ware; white grits; height 7.6 cm., diameter 17.2 cm.
- P1538 Disk base; pink ware with cream slip; red and white grits; one side broken off; height 7.7 cm., diameter 16.8 cm.
- P1538a Light red to buff ware with light brown core; brown and white grits; three fragments of rim.

G. MARKED WALL ABOVE SHOULDER

- 37 P1444 Buff ware; large white grits; fragment. J.
- P1393 Brown ware; black, red, and white grits; fragment of rim; diameter 20 cm.

H. MISCELLANEOUS

- 38 P1358 Deep bowl with inverted rim; red ware with black core. J.
- 39 P1421 Type B bowl on small pedestal; light red ware; brown and white grits; broken.
- 40 P1525 Type E bowl; bar handle with two indentations; rose ware; fragment. J.
- 41 P1436 Type F bowl with disk base; bar handle with one long indentation; light brown ware; black and white grits; broken.
- 42 P1480 Type E bowl; bar handle with one indentation; buff ware; fragment of rim.

FIG. 10

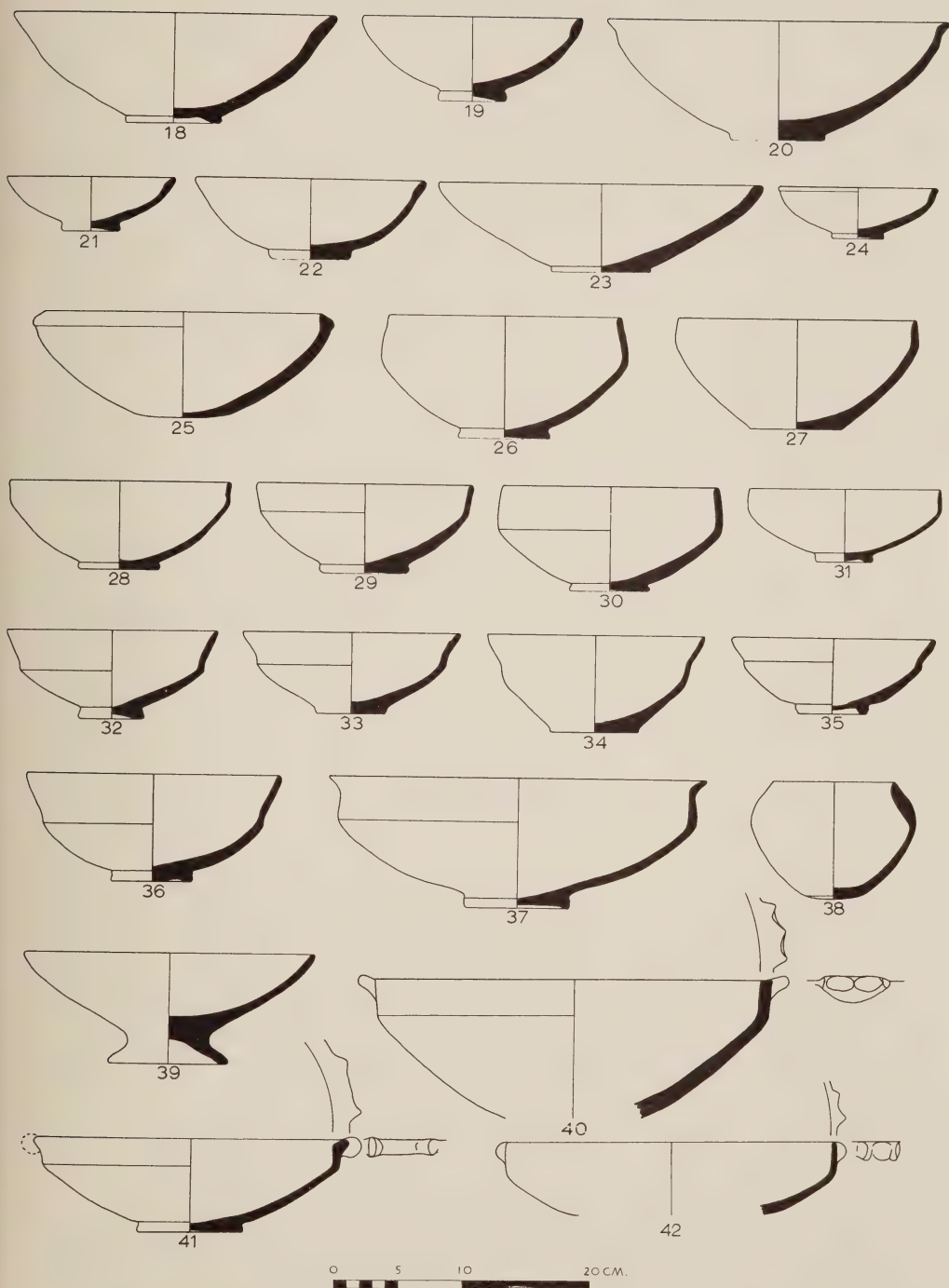


FIGURE 11: TOMB 10B

LAMPS

E. PINCHED SPOUT, NO FLANGE

- 43 P1302 Buff ware; piece broken off from rim. J.
- 44 P1455 Brown ware; small piece of rim broken off. J.
- 45 P1463 Light brown ware; piece of rim and side broken off. J.
- P1458 Round base, folded rim; light red ware; white grits; height 5 cm., diameter 16 cm.
- P1412 Reddish-brown ware; white grits; diameter 14 cm.
- P1459 Light red ware; white grits; nozzle broken; height 4 cm., diameter 14.5 cm.
- P1493 Buff ware; brown and white grits; diameter 13.7 cm.

F. EXTREME PINCHING, FLANGE UNUSUAL

- 46 P1411 Side broken off. J.
- P1453 Buff ware; red and white grits; height 3.5 cm., diameter 14 cm.
- P1327 Flat base; light red to buff ware; red and white grits; height 4.6 cm., diameter 13.2 cm.
- P1454 Light brown ware; red and white grits; height 3.5 cm., diameter 15.5 cm.
- P1477 Light brown ware; red and white grits; height 5 cm., diameter 13 cm.
- P1478 Slight flange, extreme pinching; light brown ware; white grits; piece of rim broken off; height 4 cm., diameter 15 cm.

G. BROAD FLANGE

- 47 P1355 Rim turned over; pink to buff ware; brown and white grits.

H. MISCELLANEOUS

- 48 P1464 Light red ware; side of nozzle broken off. J.
- 49 P1301 Buff ware; part of rim and nozzle broken off; probably Class E. J.
- P1472 Round base, nozzle slightly pinched to approximately 90-degree angle, plain rim; light red ware; black and white grits; height 4.5 cm., diameter 13.5 cm.

DIPPERS

- 50 P1432 Cream ware; neck and handle missing. (Class A.) J.
- 51 P1566 Buff ware; pinched mouth; shaved at bottom; large red grits. (Class B.)
- P1596 Ovoid mouth, handle below rim, elongated body, similar to MB dippers from T15; light brown ware; white grits; height 20.7 cm., diameter of shoulder 7.4 cm. (Class A.)

COOKING POTS

- 52 P1401 Dark red ware, with black discoloration; white grits; fragment.
- 53 P1405 Pinkish-buff ware with gray core; white grits; broken.
- 54 P1429 Red ware, with black discoloration; broken. J.

JUGS

- 55 P1433 Buff ware; spout broken off. (Class D.) J.
- 56 P1349 Cream ware; neck and handle broken off. J.

BASE-RING WARE

- 57 P1310 Juglet; gray ware with reddish-brown slip; white grits; rim and handle broken off. See also Fig. 100:14.
- P1350 Neck of jug; reddish-brown ware, gray slip; small white grits; two vertical incisions on stump of handle; possible traces of red decoration; handle broken off; height of neck 10.5 cm., diameter of rim 7.6 cm. See Fig. 99:8.
- 58 P1402 Neck and handle of jug; gray ware with reddish-brown surface, gray slip; painted white design; small white grits; two vertical incisions on handle. See also Fig. 99:7.
- 59 P1416 Juglet; reddish-brown ware with reddish-brown slip; few white grits; badly pitted. See also Fig. 100:15.
- 60 P1514a Jug; gray ware with light reddish-brown surface, gray slip; small white grits.
- 61 P1514 Jug; reddish-brown ware with gray core, reddish-brown slip; small white grits; broken. See also Fig. 100:12.

FIG. 11

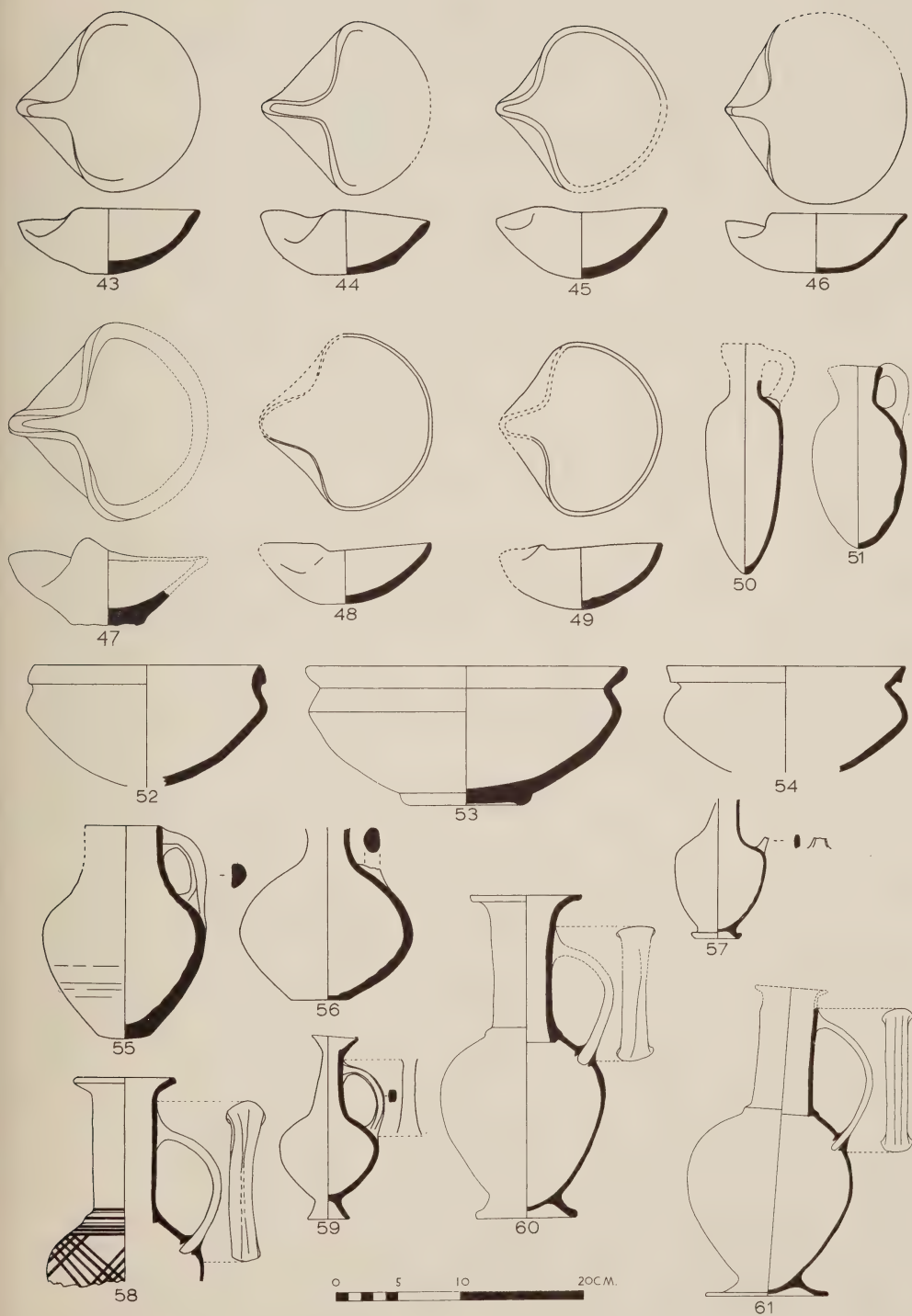


FIGURE 12: TOMB 10B

No. Field No.

IMITATION BASE-RING WARE

- P1300 Jug with ring at base of neck; ring base; fairly thick light brown ware; white grits; height 23 cm., diameter of base 12.9 cm. (Class A.) See Fig. 100:3.
- 62 P1348 Jug; buff to red ware with cream slip painted with black design of rings and triangles; red and white grits. (Class B.) See also Fig. 99:15.
- 63 P1398 Jug; pinkish-buff ware with pinkish-buff slip; painted with black design of wavy lines within straight-sided narrow vertical triangles, black stripes on rim and handle; red and brown grits. (Class B.) See also Fig. 99:16.
- 64 P1560 Jug; buff ware painted with red and black design; black and white grits; neck and part of body only. (Class B.) See also Fig. 99:10.
- 65 P1316 Jug; buff ware with buff slip, painted with black design of rings and criss-cross lines; red grits; rim broken. (Class B.) See also Fig. 99:3.

PYXIDES

- 66 P1567 Light red ware; handles and mouth broken off; may be imported ware. J.
- 67 P1311 Heavy red-brown to light brown ware; many small white grits; crude imitation; one handle and piece of rim broken off. See also Fig. 100:13.
- 68 P1415 Buff ware; painted red and black vertical stripes; red and white grits; two fragments. See also Fig. 99:6.

FLASKS

- 69 P1351 Light brown ware; black and white grits; very crude; fragment only.
- 70 P1376 Buff ware with cream slip hand-burnished at the join of the two halves; painted with red and black concentric circles; brown grits; one side broken off. See also Fig. 99:14.
- P1424 Three fragments of flask; reddish-brown ware; painted with concentric red circles; small black and white grits; neck and handles entirely missing; estimated diameter 13 cm.

MUGS

- 71 P1399 Red ware with buff surface, cream slip; painted with black design of criss-cross lines, straight lines, and triangles; red and white grits; rim and handle broken off, base chipped. See also Fig. 99:12.

MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY

- 72 P1488 Buff to pink ware; large red and white grits; very crude.
- 73 P1590 Neck of jug; reddish-brown ware; decorated with two sets of combed rings; white grits.
- 74 P1395 Vase; light brown ware; painted with red and black design of rings and vertical lines; red and white grits. See also Fig. 99:9.
- 75 P1417 Jar; light brown ware with gray core; painted with red and black design of rings around neck, with wavy lines inside long narrow triangles descending to shoulder, around which there is a single black ring, stripes on handles; white grits; possibly a debased form of Mycenaean jar; cf. *RB*, 1951, Pl. 24:11. See also Fig. 99:2.
- 76 P1417a Jar; red to buff ware with buff core; red and white grits; debased imitation of Mycenaean piriform jar.

FIG. 12



FIGURE 13: TOMB 10B

No.	Field No.	
MISCELLANEOUS		
77	P 1378	Krater of buff ware, pink inside, with traces of cream slip; brown, red, and white grits; part of rim broken; slightly tilted on axis parallel to line of handles.
78	P 1315	Pedestal bowl; gray ware with cream slip; black and white grits. See also Fig. 100:11.
-	P 1489	Round three-handle juglet, very crudely formed, with round base; red to buff ware; red and white grits; height 10.5 cm., diameter of rim 3.6 cm., diameter at handles 4.1 cm.
79	M 101	Bone inlay; tan.
80	S 518	Pottery seal; gray ware.
-	M 101a	Piece of ostrich-egg shell; tan; 4.7 by 3.2 cm.
BRONZE		
NEEDLES		
81	B 109	In two pieces.
-	B 111	6.1 cm. long.
TOGGLE PINS		
-	B 114	Badly pitted head and eye of pin, 3.9 cm. long; eye formed by two strips of metal welded together.
-	B 121	Badly pitted eye and head of pin, 4 cm. long.
EARRINGS		
82	J 67	
83	J 63	
84	J 73	
-	J 94	Like J73; 1.7 by 2 cm.
-	J 93	Badly corroded, two points coming together approximately at right angle; 0.75 cm. long.
85	J 90	
86	J 91	
87	B 105	
-	B 125	Large earring like J90; 1.1 by 1.9 cm.
LARGE RINGS		
-	J 92	Overlapping ends; diameter 4.2 cm.
-	J 72	Half of large ring; 6 cm. long.
-	B 124	Two fragments; 7 cm. long and 1.9 cm. long.
PINS		
88	B 110	
-	B 104	Bent pin; 0.9 cm. long.
-	B 120	Curved pin; 4 cm. long.
-	B 123	Pin; 4.6 cm. long.
RINGS		
89	J 78	
90	J 77	
FRAGMENTS		
-	J 86	Fragment of earring about 2 cm. in diameter.
-	J 76	Four fragments of large ring.
-	B 126	Nine fragments of large ring or earring.
BEADS		
-	-	For 73 examples see Fig. 73:3.
SCARABS		
-	J 65	See Fig. 70:7 and page opposite for description.
-	J 66	See Fig. 70:8 and page opposite for description.
-	J 75	See Fig. 70:9 and page opposite for description.
-	J 84	See Fig. 70:10 and page opposite for description.
-	J 94	See Fig. 70:11 and page opposite for description.

FIGURE 14: TOMB 10A-B

No.	Field No.	
BOWLS		
1	P 1297	Buff ware, light red outside; painted with black design of circle and cross inside, band just below rim outside; red and white grits. (Class B.)
2	P 1292	Buff ware; base broken off. (Class C.) J.
-	P 1294	Foot from bowl; light red ware; red and white grits; slightly thickened rim around base; height 8 cm.; diameter at base 16 cm.; diameter at top 8 cm.
LAMP		
-	P 1296	Nozzle pinched far in and downward, slightly flanged rim, round base; red ware; brown and white grits; diameter 13.5 cm. (Class F.)
DIPPERS		
3	P 1293	Buff to light brown ware; red and white grits; wheel-made, bottom slightly thicker and cut in vertical strokes to a point, with cutting marks visible. (Class B.)
-	P 1295	Dipper with squat, baglike body, pinched mouth, handle considerably above rim, rounded bottom; light brown ware; brown and white grits; height 15 cm. (Class C.)
MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY		
4	P 1298	Single-handle flask, type of imported base-ring ware; thin gray ware with reddish-brown surface and gray slip; white grits; cf. <i>Lachish II</i> , Pl. 54B:339.
5	P 1304	Fragment of vase or jug; light red ware. J.
SCARAB		
-	J 60	See Fig. 70:12 and page opposite for description.

FIGS. 13-14

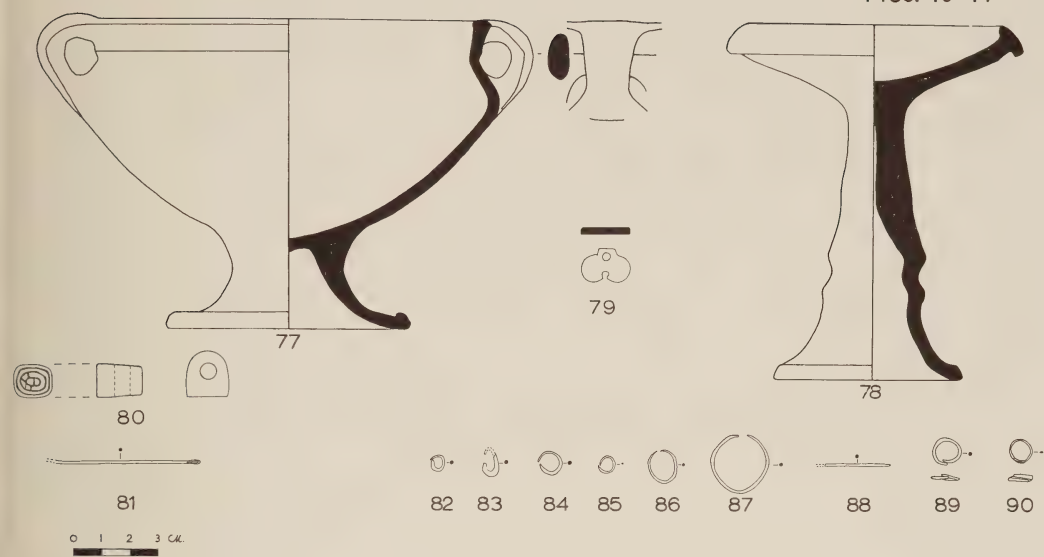


FIG. 13

T10A-B

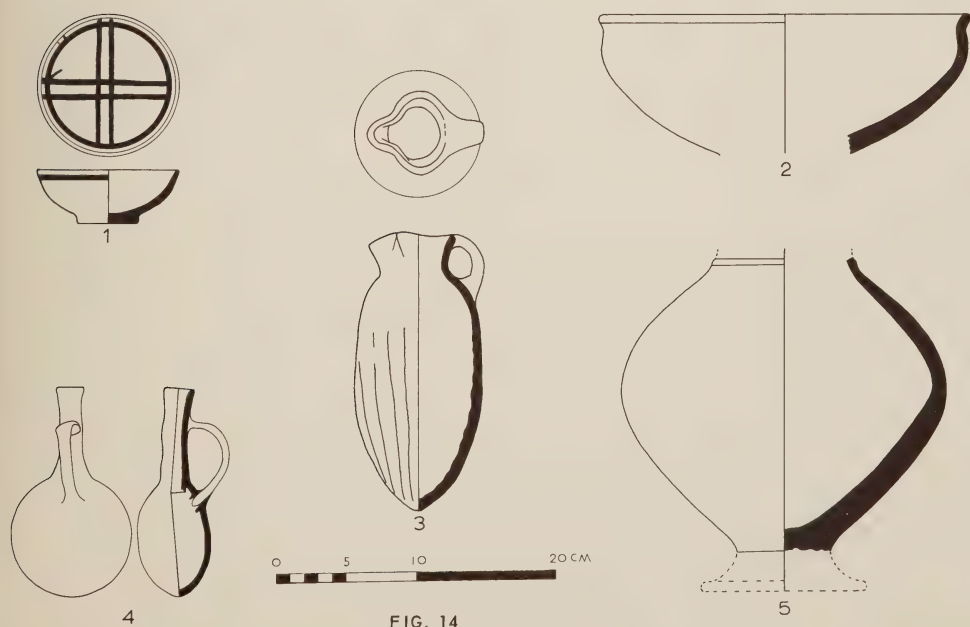


FIG. 14

FIGURE 15: TOMB 10

	No.	Field No.
<i>BOWLS</i>		
	1	P1475 Reddish ware. (Class A.)
	2	P1474 Buff ware. (Class A.)
<i>JUGS</i>		
	3	P1120
<i>COOKING POTS</i>		
	4	P1452 Red ware, black discoloration; broken.
<i>PEDESTAL VASES</i>		
	5	P1121 Cream slip. (A.1.a.)
<i>MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY</i>		
	6	P1124 Bowl; reddish-brown ware with black core; large white, brown, and red grits. (Class D bowl with handle.)

FIGURE 16: TOMB 11

	No.	Field No.
<i>BOWLS</i>		
	1	P1125 Light brown ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; black, red, and large white grits; wheel marks inside. (B.3.c.)
	-	P1261 Carinated bowl, sharp angle, flat base; buff ware; height 9.3 cm., rim diameter 11.4 cm., shoulder diameter 12.6 cm., base diameter 4.1 cm. Lost in shipping.
	5	P1127 Reddish-brown ware burnished; fragment only. (D.4.a.) J.
<i>JUGS</i>		
	3	1134 Rose ware. J. See also Fig. 96:17.
<i>LAMPS</i>		
	4	P1273 Buff ware, large white grits; front broken off. (B.1.a.) J.
<i>DIPPER JUGLETS</i>		
	2	P1332 Red ware with cream slip; half of body and most of rim broken off. (B.1.b.) J.
	6	P1135 Light pinkish-buff ware with cream slip; large black, red, and white grits; piece of rim broken off. (B.1.b.)
<i>PINS</i>		
	7	B93 Bronze; tapered, one end pointed, other rounded.
<i>SCARABS</i>		
	-	J57 See Fig. 70:13 and page opposite for description.
<i>BEADS</i>		
	-	J58 See Fig. 72:5 and page opposite for description.

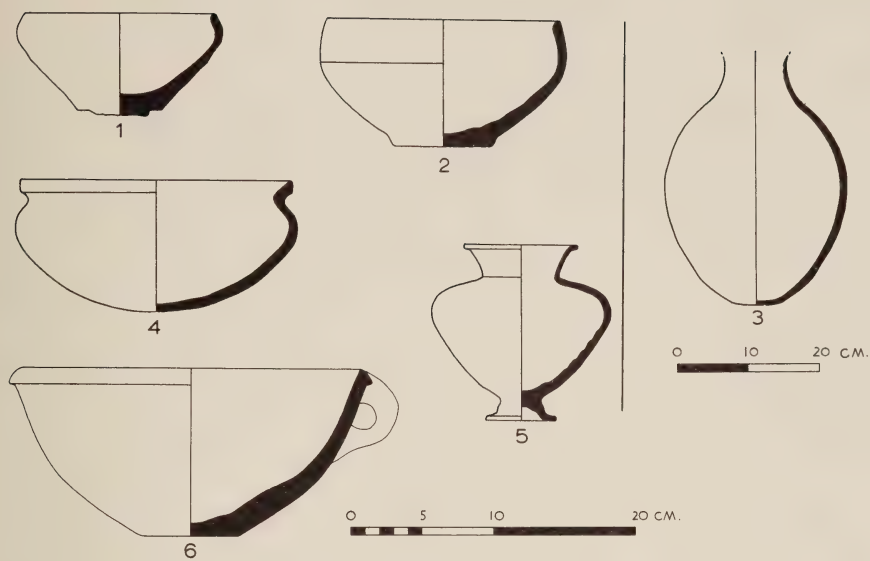


FIG. 15

T 11

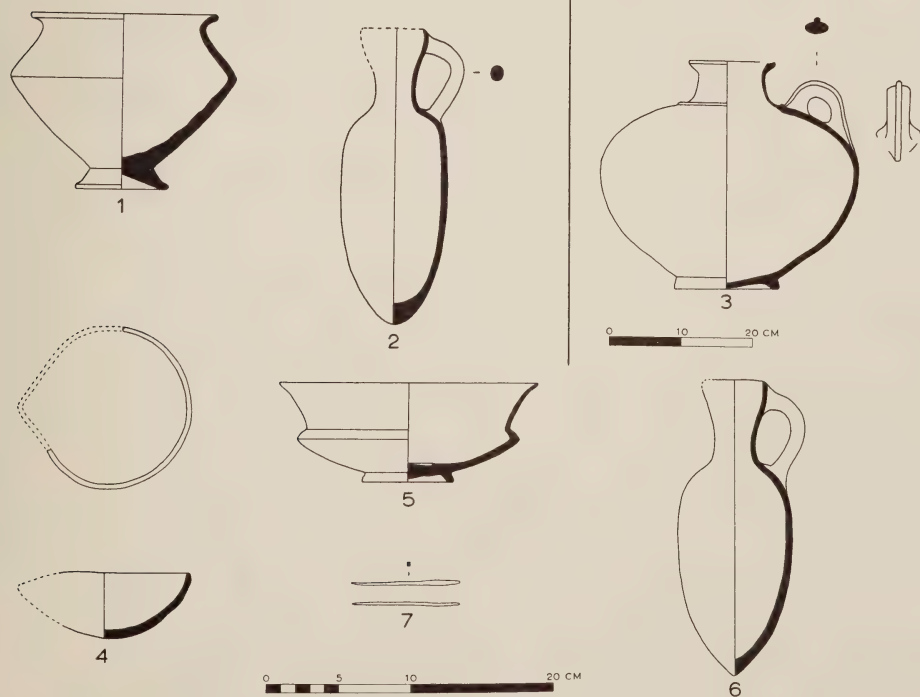


FIG. 16

FIGURE 17: TOMB 12

- No. Field No.
- BOWLS**
- P1138 Small cuplike bowl, carinated, low rounded shoulder, disk base, flaring rim; buff ware; height 5 cm., rim diameter 6.8 cm., shoulder diameter 7 cm., base diameter 3.8 cm. (K.2.) Lost in shipping. See Fig. 96:14.
 - 1 P1155 Reddish-tan ware with cream slip; wheel marks on inside; fragment of side only. J.
 - 2 P1156 Probably base of bowl; red ware with pink or cream slip; fragment only. J.
- PEDESTAL VASES**
- 3 P1212 Buff ware with cream slip; base and neck broken. (C.2.a.) J.
- SMALL JARS**
- 4 P1154 Buff to pink ware; many large white grits; handmade, with wheel-made rim. (A 2.)
- MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY**
- 5 P1139 Bowl; red ware; black, red and large white grits; hand-burnished on outside; two stylized rams' heads broken off.
- BRONZE**
- 6 B65 Dagger; slight midrib; and two rivet holes.

FIGURE 18: TOMB 13

- No. Field No.
- BOWLS**
- 1 P1175 Reddish-buff ware with cream slip. (B.2.e.)
 - P1324 Flaring carinated, flat with marked shoulder, long flaring neck, ring base; buff ware; height 8.5 cm., rim diameter 18.9 cm., shoulder diameter 16.1 cm. (D.4.a or c.)
- LAMPS**
- P1323 Sides flattened slightly towards nozzle, shallow, walls slightly angular, pronounced folding towards nozzle; buff ware; large brown grits; height 3.7 cm., diameter 11.1 cm. (B.2.c?)
- STORAGE JARS**
- 2 P1192 Two bands of incised lines, one at shoulder, other between shoulder and neck; buff ware; most of neck and rim broken off. (A.2.a.)
 - 3 P1331 Buff ware. (A.2.a.)
- ALABASTER**
- 4 St62 Jar; translucent buff with gray and white horizontal striations. (A.3.a of Jericho classification.)
- BRONZE**
- 5 B144 Toggle pin.
- BONE**
- M88 Bone inlay piece, 2.6 cm. long, broken; light tan; pierced with two holes.
- IMITATION BASE-RING WARE**
- 6 P1362 Jug; cream slip.
- PEDESTAL VASES**
- 7 P1178 Buff ware with cream slip. (C.1.a.)
- MISCELLANEOUS**
- 8 P1536 Sherd from storage jar; buff ware, with wavy incised decoration around shoulder.
 - 9 B119 Bronze javelin.

T 12

FIGS. 17-18

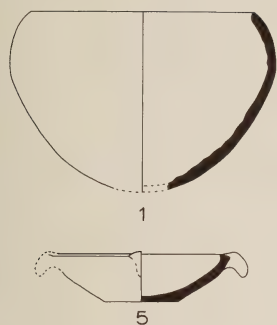
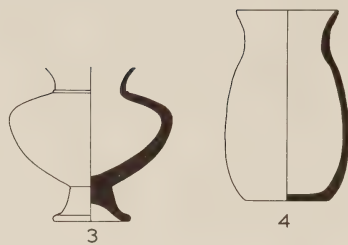
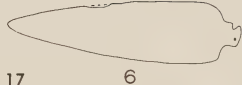
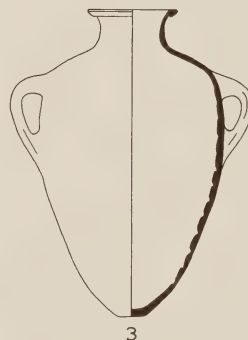
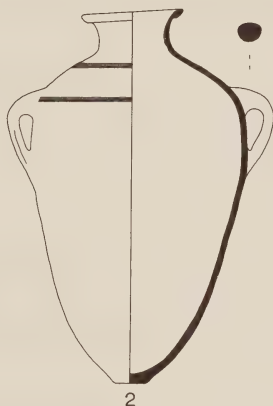
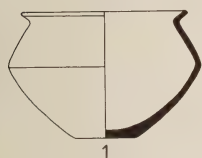


FIG. 17

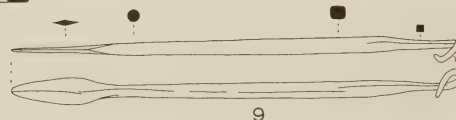
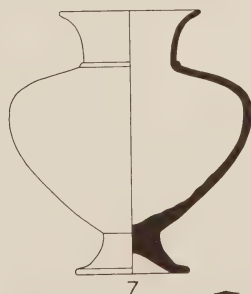


0 5 10 20 CM.

T 13



0 10 20 40 CM.



0 5 10 20 CM.

FIG. 18

FIGURE 19: TOMB 14

No. Field No.

BOWLS

PLATTERS

- 1 P1574 Buff ware; cf. Tomb 15, Fig. 20:16. (A.1.c without inverted rim.)
- P1430 Plain-wall bowl with disk base, rim bevelled externally; thick, red ware; height 8 cm., diameter of rim 22 cm.

CARINATED

- 2 P1140 Buff ware. (B.2.b.)
- 3 P1141 Buff ware. (B.2.b.)
- P1447 Carinated bowl similar to P1141 (above); light brown ware; height 10.9 cm., rim diameter 11.9 cm., shoulder diameter 15.5 cm., base diameter 5 cm. (B.2.b?)

JUGLETS

- 4 P1517 Base of piriform juglet; reddish ware.
- P1580 Juglet with neck and rim missing; squat and somewhat piriform, with small flat base and handle rising to below rim of wide mouth; reddish-buff ware; height 15.5 cm., diameter 8.2 cm.

LAMPS

- P1585 Round-bottom lamp, slightly pinched nozzle, upright sides, no folding; buff ware; height 4.5 cm., diameter 12.3 cm. (B.1.a.) See Fig. 95:5.
- 5 P1516a Broken. (A.) See also Fig. 95:4.
- P1516 Four-nozzle lamp slightly more pinched than P1516a; buff ware; three fragments. (A.) See Fig. 95:2.
- 6 P1516b Broken. (B.) See also Fig. 95:6.

SMALL JARS

- 7 P1449 Buff ware with horizontal and diagonal combing; cf. Tomb 12, Pl. 17:4. (A 1.)
- P1537 Similar to P1449; buff ware with similar combing; height 18.5 cm., diameter of shoulder 14.5 cm. (A 1.)
- P1482 Similar to P1449; buff ware with horizontal combing; height 17 cm., diameter 12.5 cm. (A 1.)

MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY

- 8 P1446 Base-ring juglet; reddish-brown ware with reddish-brown slip.
- 9 P1481 Object of undetermined use; small holes pierced through; buff ware.

BRONZE

- 10 B130 Dagger blade.

FIG. 19



0 5 10 20 C.M.

FIGURE 20: TOMB 15

No. Phase and
Plan No. Field No.

BOWLS

PLATTERS

1	III:114	P1245	Reddish-buff ware; uneven rim. (A.1.b.) J.
2	II:90	P1203	Buff ware with cream slip; part of rim broken off. (A.1.c.) J.
3	II:73	P1223	Buff ware with slip. (A.1.c.) J.
4	II:92	P1202	Light red to buff ware; dark red, brown, and white grits. (A.1.c.)
5	III:111	P1242	Pinkish-buff ware; gray core; red and white grits. (A.1.c.)
6	III:117	P1244	Pinkish-buff to gray ware; brown and white grits; cracks in firing repaired with white paste. (A.1.c.)
7	III:120	P1247	Red ware; broken, small piece missing. (A.1.c.) J.
8	II:70	P1219	Pink ware, outside red to brown, gray core; dark red grits (A.2.a.)
9	II:81	P1221	Buff ware; large white grits; piece of side and rim missing. (A.2.a.) J.
10	I:17	P1341	Light brown ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; brown and white grits. (A.2.b.)
-	I:20	P1344	Flat base, rim inverted, inclined up and bevelled; buff ware; piece of rim broken off; height 5.4 cm., rim diameter 23 cm. (A.2.b.) J.
11	I:30	P1518	Buff ware; piece of rim broken off. (A.2.b.) J.
12	II:65	P1206	Buff to light brown ware; large red, white, and gray grits. (A.2.b.)
13	II:66	P1235	Red ware; broken. (A.2.b.) J.
14	II:69	P1231	Buff to light brown ware, gray core; black and white grits. (A.2.b.)
15	III:118	P1180	Light brown ware; black and white grits. (A.2.b.)
-	-	P1513	Flat base, rim inverted, inclined up and bevelled; light reddish-brown ware, gray core, with light reddish-brown slip horizontally burnished; brown grits; height 5.6 cm., diameter of rim 6.2 cm. (A.2.b.)
16	-	P1211	Pink ware; fragment of rim only. (A.) J.
-	I:9	P1342	Concave disk base; buff with cream slip inside; white grits; height 5.9 cm., diameter of rim 21.3 cm. (A.1.) Lost in shipping.

CARINATED

17	I:37	P1363	Light brown ware with light brown slip burnished horizontally; white grits. (B.1.a.) See also Fig. 96:10.
18	I:41	P1318	Light brown to black ware with cream slip burnished horizontally. (B.2.b.) See also Fig. 96:16.
-	I:42	P1319	Sharp angle, disk base; light brown ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; height 12.2 cm., diameter of shoulder 14.4 cm. (B.2.b.) See Fig. 96:5.
19	II:77	P1198	Buff to light brown ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; very large white grits. (B.2.b.) See also Fig. 96:6.
20	II:79	P1208	Light brown to buff ware with cream slip burnished horizontally. (B.2.b.)
21	II:101	P1241	Rose ware. (B.2.b.) J.
22	III:123	P1259	Wheel marks on outside surface; reddish-buff ware. (B.2.b.) J.
23	II:68	P1229	Cream slip; top broken off. (B.2.c.) J.
24	III:119	P1243	Buff ware, burnished; large white grits. (B.2.c.) See also Fig. 96:15.
25	I:46	P1264	Cream slip burnished; part of side and rim broken off. (B.3.a.) J. See also Fig. 96:9.
26	II:96	P1217	Wheel marks; buff ware with slip. (B.6.b.) J.
27	III:116	P1246	Light red to buff ware; large white grits. (B.6.b.)
-	II:54	P1381	Flaring carinated, flat with marked shoulder, ring base, recessed center; light brown ware with light brown slip burnished; large white grits; piece of rim broken off; height 6.4 cm., rim diameter 15.4 cm. (D.4.a.) See Fig. 96:4.
28	-	P1308	Buff ware. (D.4.a.) J.
29	I:35	P1197	Buff ware; one side broken off. (D.4.b, but without recessed center.)
30	III:105	P1238	Brown ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; white grits. (D.4.c.) See also Fig. 96:3.

NECKED BOWLS

31	I:5	P1177	Light brown ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; white grits. (H.2.b.)
-	I:4	P1176	Medium size, concave disk base, upright neck, rim turned over; light brown to gray ware with light brown slip burnished horizontally; black grits; height 13.1 cm., shoulder diameter 14.8 cm. (H.2.d.)
32	III:113	P1240	Pink ware with cream slip. (H.2.e, but disk base flat, not concave.) J. See also Fig. 96:11

FIG. 20

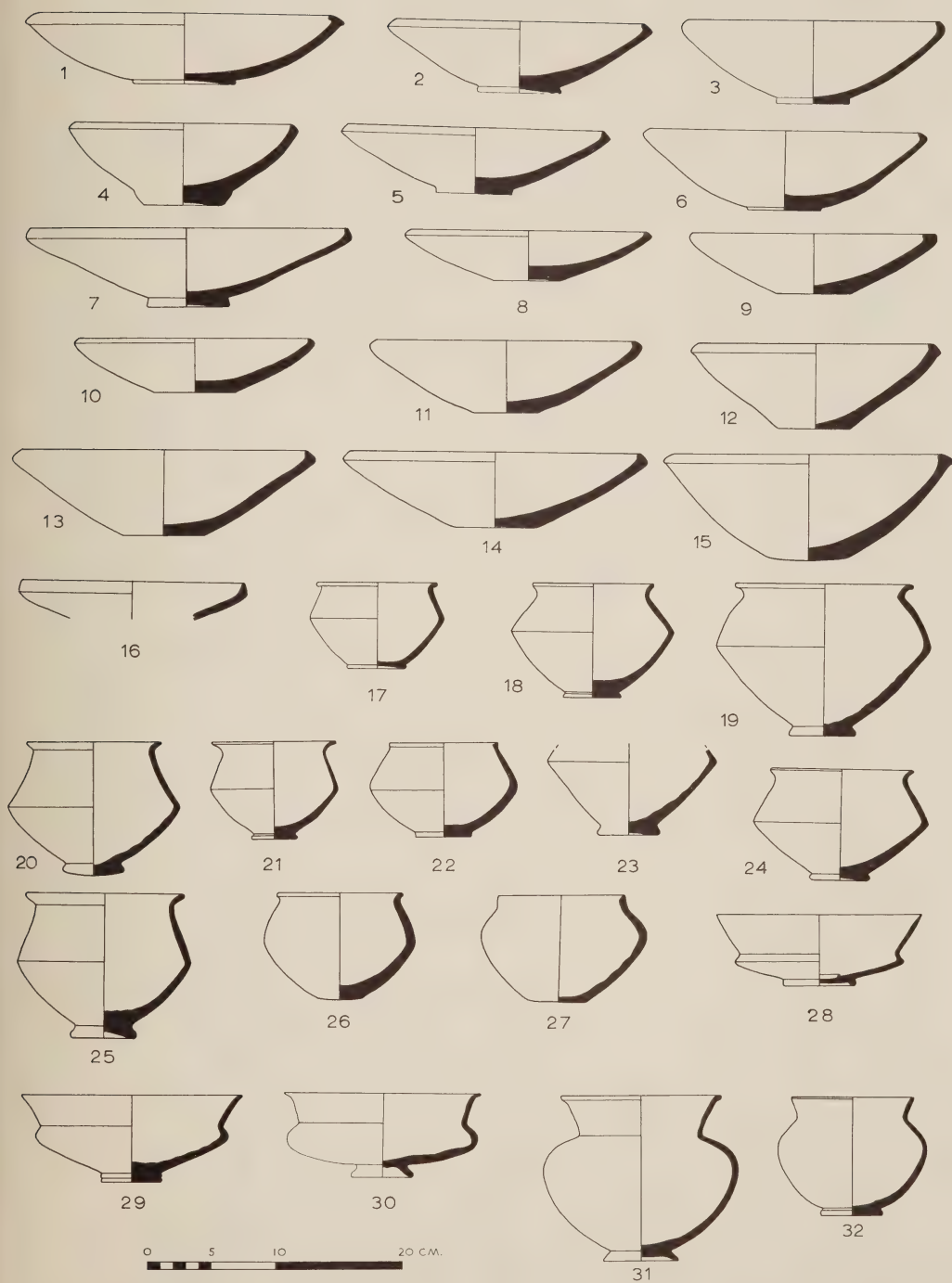


FIGURE 21: TOMB 15

No.	Phase and Plan No.	Field No.	
BOWLS			
NECKED			
33	I:23	P 1320	Buff ware with cream slip; piece of rim broken off. (H.2.f.) J.
34	I:44	P 1317	Buff ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; white grits. (H.2.f.)
35	—	P 1228	Buff ware burnished vertically; base broken off. (H.2.) J.
36	—	P 1227	Buff ware burnished horizontally; top broken off. (H.2.) J.
SMALL			
37	I:18	P 1346	Buff ware; rim broken. (K.1.) J.
38	—	P 1200	Piece of side broken off. (K.1.) J.
39	II:79a	P 1209	Buff ware; red and white grits. (K.2.)
MISCELLANEOUS			
—	II:88	P 1226	Carinated, ring base; cream slip; diameter of neck 11.7 cm.; diameter of shoulder 12.7 cm.; diameter of base 5.6 cm. Lost in shipment.
40	II:63	P 1185	Flay base, simple inverted rim, wheel marks on side; buff with buff slip. Lost in shipment. See also Fig. 96:12.
PEDESTAL VASES			
NO CORDON			
41	I:50	P 1189	Buff to light brown ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; dark reddish-brown and gray grits. (A.1.b.) See also Fig. 96:8.
CORDON AT NECK			
42	II:56	P 1379	Buff ware; neck and rim broken off. (C.2.a.) See also Fig. 96:7.
FRAGMENTARY			
43	II:55	P 1383	Cream slip; all but part of side and foot missing. (A or C.) J.
JUGS			
ROUND-MOUTHED			
44	I:47	P 1322	Buff ware; brown and very large white grits; handle broken off. (A.4.a.) J.
OVOID BODY			
45	I:24	P 1367	Buff ware, mouth broken off. (D.1.a.) J.
46	I:40	P 1216	Gray ware; neck and rim broken off. (D.1.a.) J.
47	II:89	P 1230	Buff ware; mouth broken off. (D.1.a.) J.
48	III:115	P 1233	Brown to gray ware with cream slip burnished vertically; large white grits. (D.1.a.)
49	III:110	P 1234	Gray ware; mouth and part of neck broken off. (D.1.a.) J.
50	III:108	P 1237	Light brown ware; side of rim broken off. (D.1.a.) J.

FIG. 21

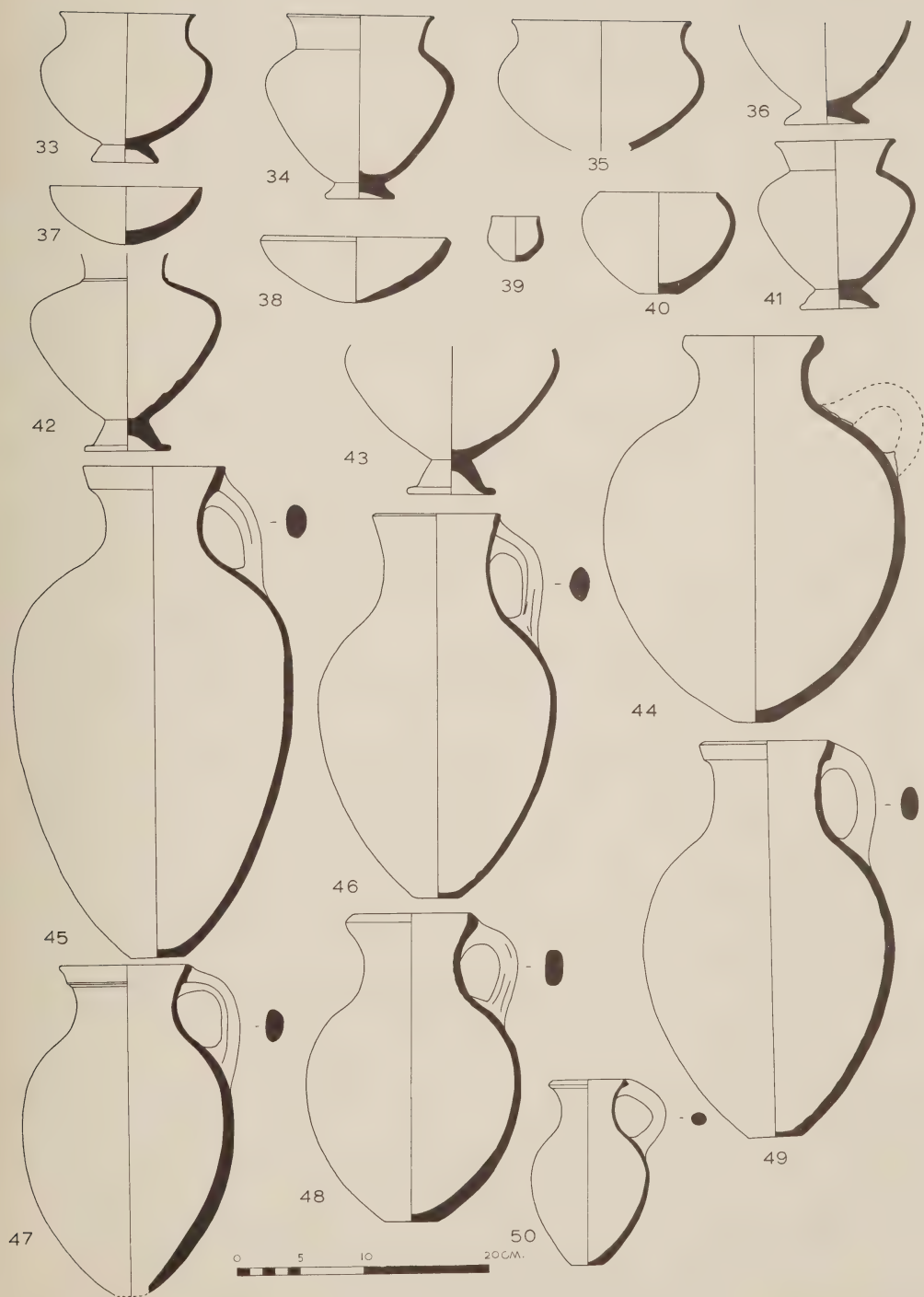


FIGURE 22: TOMB 15

No.	Phase and Plan No.	Field No.	
JUGS			
OVOID BODY			
51	III:121	P1250	Light brown to buff ware; large gray and white grits. (D.1.a.)
52	I:11	P1343	Buff ware with cream slip; mouth broken off. (D.2.a.) J.
53	III:112	P1232	Buff ware with cream slip burnished vertically; brown and white grits. (D.2.a.)
54	I:22	P1497	Buff ware; rim and mouth broken off. (D.) J.
—	I:53	P1193	Ovoid body; buff ware; rim and mouth broken off. (D.) J.
PIRIFORM JUGLETS			
POINTED BASE			
55	I:16	P1174	Single handle; brown ware with light brown slip burnished vertically; black and white grits. (D.1.a.) See also Fig. 97:17.
SLIGHT BUTTON BASE			
56	I:38	P1285	Triple handle; buff ware; piece of body missing. (E.2.b, but with triple handle.) J.
SMALL BUTTON BASE			
57	I:3	P1166	Single handle; gray ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; slightly broken at rim. (F.1.a.) See also Fig. 97:19.
58	I:34	P1215	Very large; single handle; buff ware with pink slip. (F.1.a.)
—	I:1	P1164	Double handle, marked shoulder; gray ware with cream to gray slip burnished horizontally; brown grits; rim broken off; height 7 cm., shoulder diameter 6.6 cm. (F.1.b.) See Fig. 97:18.
—	I:51	P1186	Double handle, marked shoulder; buff to reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; part of rim broken; height 11.7 cm., shoulder diameter 8.7 cm. (F.1.b.) See Fig. 97:15.
59	II:99	P1207	Double handle; black ware, burnished. (F.1.b.) See also Fig. 97:14.
60	—	P1225	Double handle; red ware with red slip burnished vertically. (F.2.b.)
MARKED BUTTON BASE			
61	I:2	P1165	Single handle; gray ware with cream to gray slip burnished; brown grits; rim broken. (G.1.a.) See also Fig. 96:13.
62	II:86	P1201	Single handle; buff ware; part of neck and handle broken off. (G.1.a.) J.
63	—	—	Single handle; light brown to red ware with light brown slip burnished vertically; white grits. (G.2.a.)
BASE MISSING			
64	I:32	P1210	Double handle; pink ware, highly burnished; bottom broken off. J.
65	II:87	P1199	Red ware with cream slip; rim, handle and base broken off. J.
66	II:61	P1187a	Double handle with button; buff ware; rim and base broken off. J. See also Fig. 97:16.
MISCELLANEOUS			
67	I:48	P1187	Double handle; black ware; rim broken. (Type not known at Jericho.) See also Fig. 97:23.
CYLINDRICAL JUGLETS			
SLIGHTLY ROUNDED BASE			
68	II:58	P1382	Double handle with button; dark gray ware, burnished; white grits; base is only very slightly rounded. (B.2.b.) See also Fig. 97:13.
DIPPER JUGLETS			
HANDLE BELOW RIM			
—	II:57	P1380	Buff to gray ware with buff slip burnished vertically; red, white and gray grits; height 23.3 cm., diameter at shoulder 8 cm. (B.1.a.) See Fig. 97:20.
69	II:74	P1120	Buff ware with red slip burnished vertically; mouth broken. (B.1.a.) J.

FIG. 22

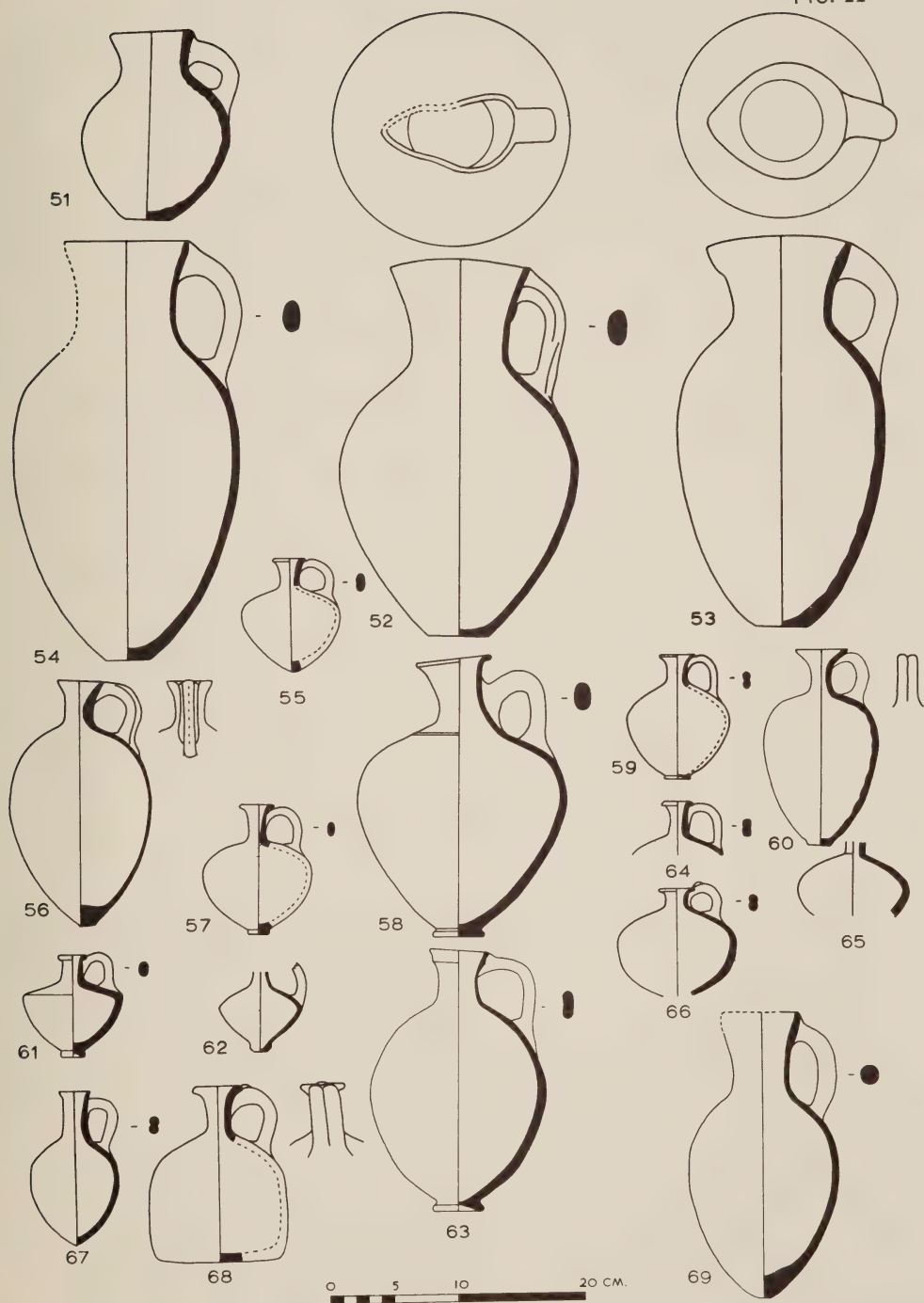


FIGURE 23: TOMB 15

No.	Phase and Plan No.	Field No.
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DIPPER JUGLETS

HANDLE BELOW RIM

70	III:104	P1236	Red to buff ware, burnished; white grits. (B.1.a.)
-	I:15	P1173	Buff ware with cream slip burnished vertically; brown and white grits. (B.1.a.)
-	I:15	P1173	Buff ware with cream slip burnished vertically; brown and white grits. (B.1.b.)
71	I:43	P1190	Twin handle; buff ware; rim broken. (B.1.b.) J.
72	I:49	P1188	Buff ware; mouth broken. (B.1.b.) J. See also Fig. 97:21.
73	II:75	P1213	Reddish-buff ware; mouth broken. (B.1.b.) J. See also Fig. 96:1.
74	II:76	P1218	Red ware; rim broken off. (B.1.b.) J.
-	II:97	P1204	Wheel marks; light brown ware with cream slip burnished vertically; large white and gray grits; height 21 cm., shoulder diameter 9.1 cm. (B.1.b.)
-	III:107	P1239	Light brown ware, burnished vertically; white grits; height 16.4 cm., shoulder diameter 6.5 cm. (B.1.b.) See Figs. 97:22 and 96:2.
75	III:109	P1179	Buff ware with cream slip; bottom broken off. (B.1.b.) J.
76	III:122	P1251	Buff ware, burnished vertically; handle broken off. (B.1.b.) J.
77	-	P1384	Crudely made; red and buff to gray ware. (B.1.b.)
78	-	P1519	Light brown ware with red slip burnished; bottom broken off. (B.1.b.) J.

HANDLE TO RIM

79	II:97	P1205	Buff ware; part of neck and body broken off. (B.1.c.) J.
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HANDLE MISSING

80	I:7	P1340	Vertical knife or spatula marks visible; neck and handle broken off. J.
81	I:8	P1339	Red ware; large grits; neck and handle broken off. J.
82	I:10	P1369	Buff ware with red vertical streak; large grits; neck and handle broken off. J.
83	I:14	P1368	Buff ware; large grits; neck and handle broken off. J.
-	II:64	P1184	Buff ware with buff slip; handle broken off.
84	II:78	P1252	Cream slip; mouth and top of handle missing. J.

LAMPS

ROUND BASE

85	I:19	P1345	Buff ware with buff slip; brown and red grits. (B.1.a.)
-	I:21	P1347	Front folded approaching squarely; shallow; fairly pronounced fold; heavy bottom; pink to buff ware; black and red-brown grits; height 4.3 cm., diameter 11.6 cm. (D.1.a.)

UNCLASSIFIED SHERDS

86	I:25	P1321	Possible neck of storage jar; buff ware. J.
87	I:34	P1214	Base of jug or storage jar; reddish-buff ware. J.
-	-	P1307	Small sherd, moderately curved; pinkish-buff ware, gray core, with burnished triangular pattern; white grits; triangle 4 by 4 by 3.5 cm.

FIG. 23

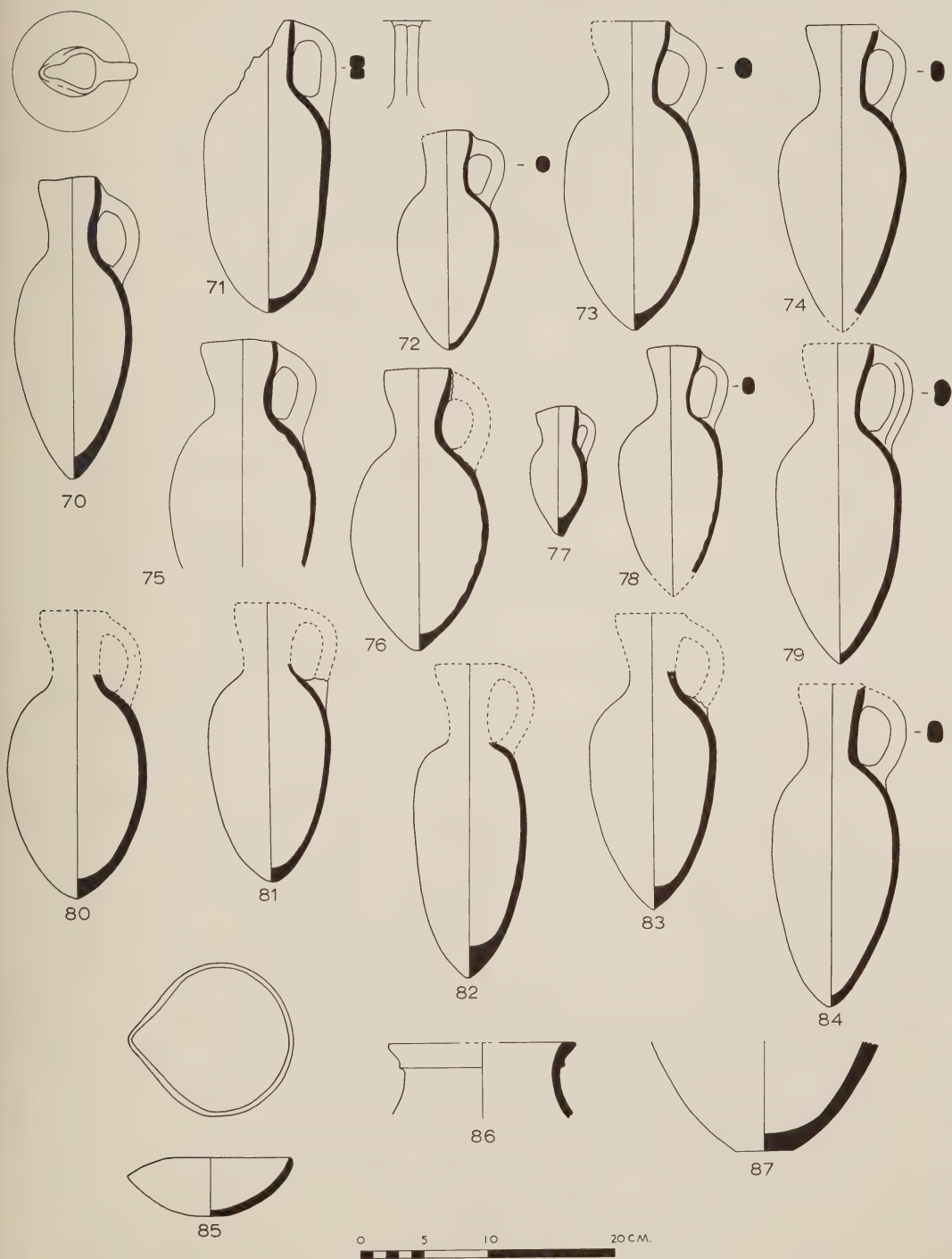


FIGURE 24: TOMB 15

	Phase and No. Plan No.	Field No.	
STORAGE JARS			
HIGH NECK			
88	I:13	P1333	Two handles; buff ware. (A.2.a.) J.
89	I:52	P1330	Two handles; buff ware; large brown and white grits. (A.3.a.) J.
LOW NECK			
90	I:12	P1598	Four handles; reddish-buff ware. (B.1.b.) J.
91	I:6	P1599	Four handles; buff ware; one handle broken off. (B.2.b.) J.
BRONZE			
DAGGERS			
92	II:82	B83	Dagger blade with slight midrib; two rivet holes remaining; one rivet attached.
KNIVES			
93	II:62	B78	Knife curved at the point; three rivet holes; rivets attached.
94	I:30	B112	Knife curved on blade side; three rivet holes; rivets attached.
TOGGLE PINS			
95	-	B89	Shaft twisted spirally above eye.
96	-	B80	Shaft decorated with incised lines above the eye; two incised lines below.
97	II:59	B95	Shaft plain.
98	-	B84	Shaft twisted spirally above eye.
STONE			
99	-	St69a	Limestone pommel for dagger; hole for attaching pin or nail.
100	-	St70	Limestone pommel for dagger; hole for attaching pin.
BEADS			
101	-	P1172	Cylindrical bead of paste with rows of chevron design.
-	-	J42	See Fig. 72:1 and page opposite for description.
-	-	J42a	See Fig. 72:2 and page opposite for description.
SCARAB MOUNTING			
102	-	J50	Gold mounting for scarab.
SCARABS			
-	-	J55	See Fig. 70:14 and page opposite for description.
-	-	J54	See Fig. 70:15 and page opposite for description.
-	-	J52	See Fig. 70:16 and page opposite for description.
-	-	J42	See Fig. 70:17 and page opposite for description.
-	-	J51	See Fig. 70:18 and page opposite for description.
-	-	J49	See Fig. 70:19 and page opposite for description.
-	-	J48	See Fig. 70:20 and page opposite for description.
-	-	J47	See Fig. 70:21 and page opposite for description.
-	-	J46	See Fig. 70:22 and page opposite for description. See also Fig. 98:29.

FIG. 24

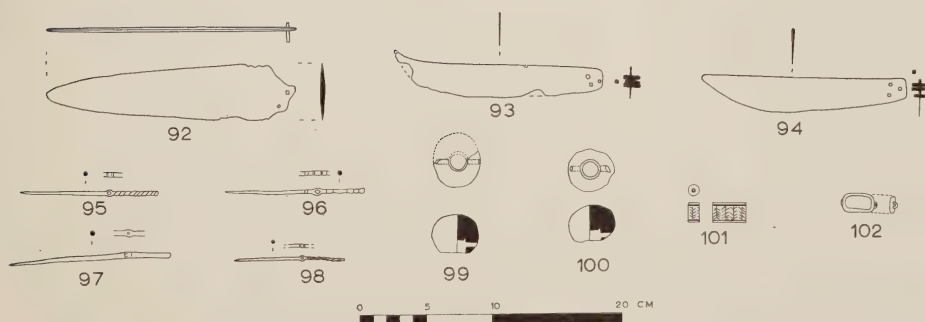
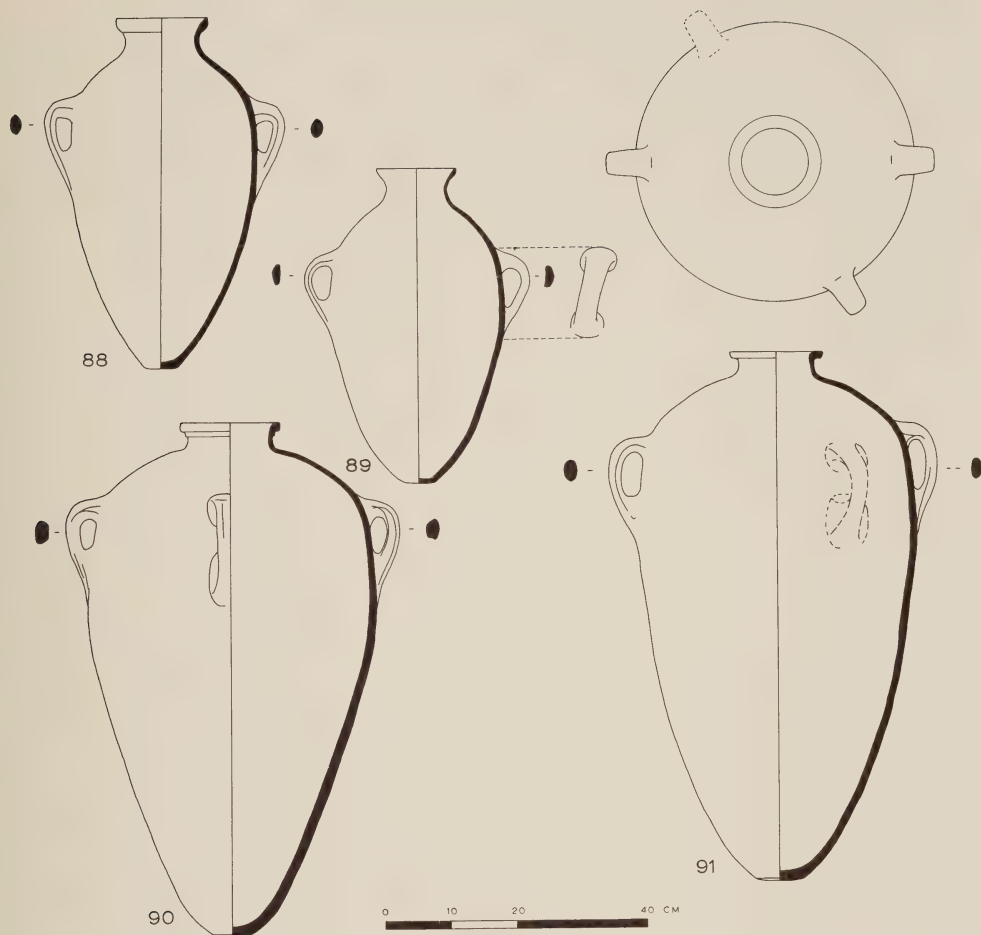
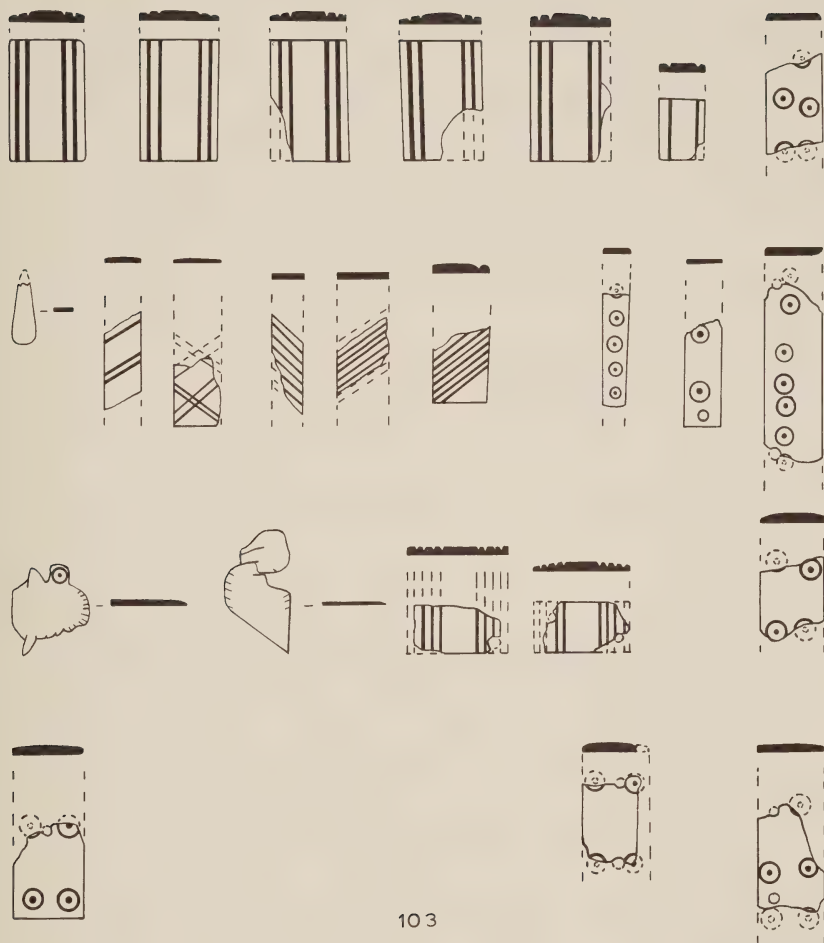


FIGURE 25: TOMB 15

No.	Phase and Plan No.	Field No.	
<i>BONE</i>			
103	—	M79	Twenty-four fragments of bone inlay decorated with incised lines and circles.

FIG. 25



103

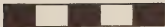
○ 5 CM.


FIGURE 26: TOMB 18

No. Field No.

BOWLS

- 1 P1484 Rose ware. (D.4.a.)
- 2 P1579 Reddish-buff ware; rim damaged. (J.3.a.)
- 3 P1465 Buff ware. (K.1.)
- 4 P1584 Reddish-brown ware. (K.1.)

PEDESTAL VASES

- P1419 No cordon, high sharply angled shoulder, narrow neck; cream slip; height 17.1 cm., rim diameter 9.3 cm. (A.2.a.)
- P1511 No cordon, high sharply angled shoulder, narrow neck; cream slip; shoulder diameter 14.7 cm. (A.2.a.)
- P1573 Cordon at neck and base, high slightly rounded shoulder, narrow neck; buff ware with cream slip; rim and base damaged; shoulder diameter 11.9 cm. (B.2.a.)

JUGS

- 5 P1408 Gray ware with cream slip. (Like A.3.a, but with three-part handle.)
- 6 P1265 Cream slip. (Like A.3.a, but with three-part handle.)

PIRIFORM JUGLETS

- 7 P1578 Buff ware; base damaged. (G.1.c.)

DIPPER JUGLETS

- 8 P1470 (Like B.1.a, but with double handle.)
- P1431 Handle slightly below rim; pinched mouth; height 25 cm., shoulder diameter 9 cm. (B.1.b.)

LAMPS

- P1491 Sides slightly flattened towards nozzle; buff ware; height 3.5 cm., diameter 13.2 cm.
- P1577 Sides slightly flattened toward nozzle, round bottom; buff ware; height 3.4 cm., diameter 11.6 cm. (B.2.) See Fig. 95:3.
- P1512 Round base, circular, curved walls, slight folding at nozzle; buff ware; back broken off; diameter 11.3 cm. (A.1.b.) See Fig. 95:1.

STORAGE JARS

- 9 P1600 Incised design of half circle and cross bar on shoulder. (A.) See also Fig. 97:25.
- P1483 Low neck, double fold at rim; cream slip. (B.1.)

ALABASTER

- 10 St63 White. (Somewhat like B.1.a of Jericho classification.)

BRONZE

TOGGLE PINS

- 11 B133 (F of Jericho classification.)
- 12 B131

MISCELLANEOUS

- 13 B137 Knife.
- 14 B136 Dagger.
- B139 Point; length 3 cm.
- J96 Earring; two fragments; diameter 2 cm.

BONE

- 15 M105 Inlay; light brown; 26 pieces.
- 16 M109 Inlay in shape of bird; tan.

STONE

- 17 St65 Gray stone dagger pommel.
- 18 St66 Gray stone dagger pommel.

LATER POTTERY

- 19 P1576 Jug; imitation base-ring ware; buff ware; rim damaged.
- 20 P1587 Lamp; buff ware.

FIG. 26

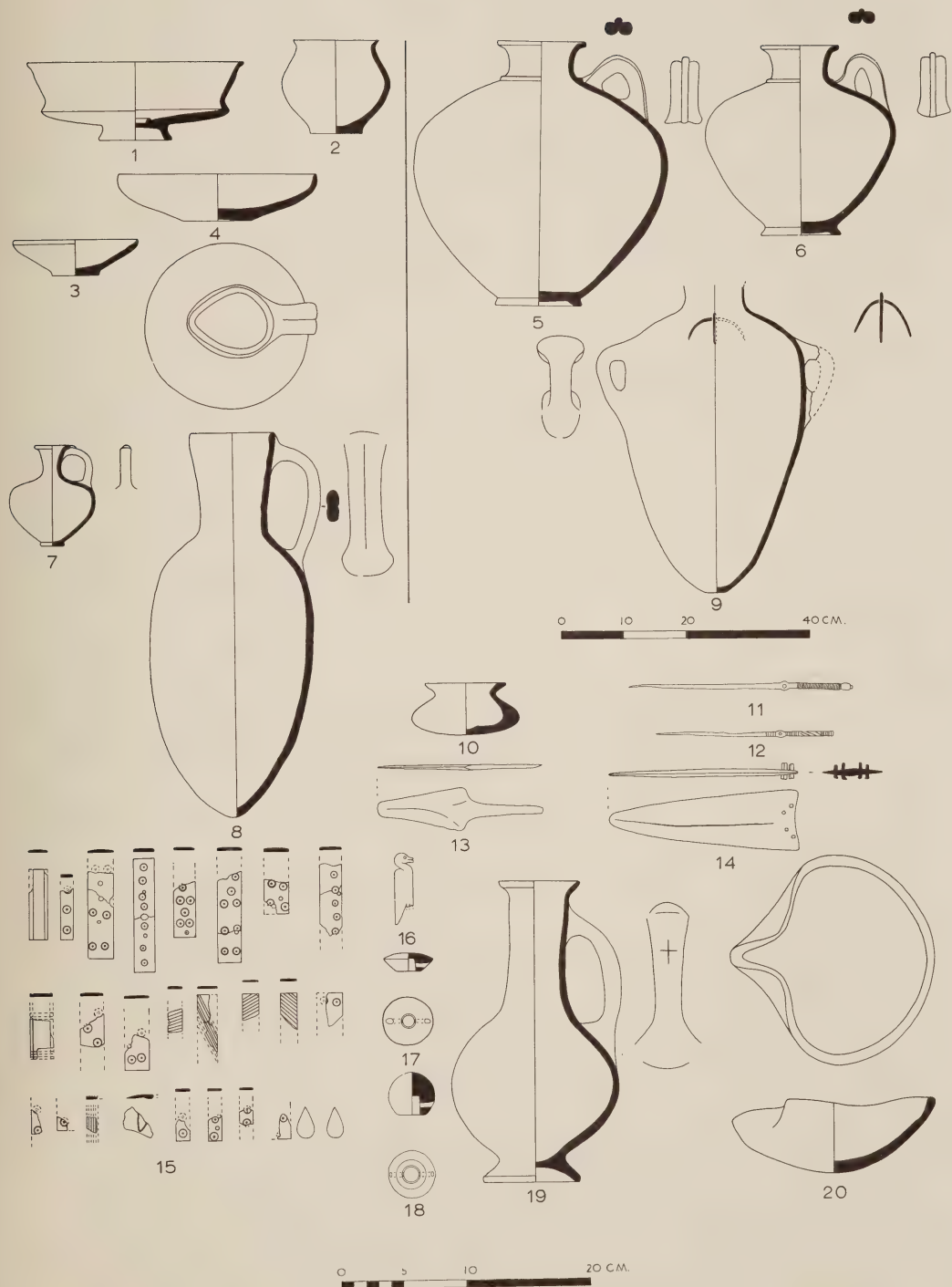


FIGURE 27: TOMB 19

No.	Field No.	
<i>JUG</i>		
1	P 1496	Reddish-buff ware; mouth broken off. (D.1.a or D.2.a.)
<i>PEDESTAL VASE</i>		
2	P 1306	Buff ware, burnished; part of rim and base broken off. (B.2.a.)
<i>BOWLS</i>		
3	P 1305	Piece of side broken off. (D.4.a.)
4	P 1370	Red ware with pink slip. (Similar to F.2.a of Jericho classification.)

FIGURE 28: TOMB 20

No.	Field No.	
<i>BOWLS</i>		
1	P 1441	Reddish-buff ware; broken. (A.2.c.) J.
2	P 1439	Gray-brown ware; black grits. (B.6.b.) J.
—	P 1437	Flaring carinated, low with marked shoulder; red ware with buff slip; height 6 cm., rim diameter 16.5 cm., shoulder diameter 12.8 cm. (D.4.) J.
3	P 1448	Buff to light red ware; white grits. (K.2.)
4	P 1450	Cream slip. J.
5	P 1445	Red ware. J.
<i>JUGS</i>		
6	P 1407	Reddish-buff ware; brown grits; mouth broken off.
7	P 1414	Buff ware. J.
<i>DIPPER JUGLETS</i>		
8	P 1440	Red to buff ware; brown and white grits; mouth broken off. (B.1.b.) J.
9	P 1593	Gray ware with cream slip; bottom broken off. (B.1.c.) J.
<i>CYLINDRICAL JUGLET</i>		
10	P 1418	Double handle; buff ware. (B.2.c.) Lost in shipment.
<i>LAMPS</i>		
—	P 1594	Round base, sides slightly flattened toward nozzle, shallow walls slightly angular, slight folding toward nozzle; light brown ware with brown core; black grits; height 4.8 cm., diameter 11.7 cm. (B.2.a.)
—	P 1595	Round base, sides slightly flattened toward nozzle, shallow, walls slightly angular, slight folding towards nozzle; buff ware with reddish-brown core; black grits; height 5.2 cm., diameter 11.4 cm. (B.2.a.)
<i>SHERD</i>		
—	—	Slightly curved gray metallic-hard ware; orange slip; very small white grits; probably base-ring ware; 7.2 by 3.5 cm.
<i>BRONZE</i>		
—	B 113	Toggle pin; greenish color; head decorated with incised dashes; length 7.7 cm.
<i>BONE</i>		
—	M 100	Piece of bone inlay; light tan; three holes pierced; length 4 cm., width 2.2 cm., thickness 0.3 cm.
<i>BEADS</i>		
—	J 79	See Fig. 72:3 and page opposite for description.
—	J 79a	See Fig. 72:4 and page opposite for description.

FIGURE 29: TOMB 21

No.	Field No.	
<i>CYLINDRICAL JUGLETS</i>		
1	P 1505	Double handle with button; gray ware burnished horizontally; black grits. (B.2.b.)

FIGS. 27-29

T 19



0 10 20 40 CM.



2



3



4

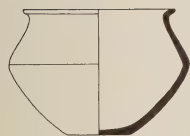
FIG. 27

0 5 10 20 CM.

T 20



1



2



3



4



5



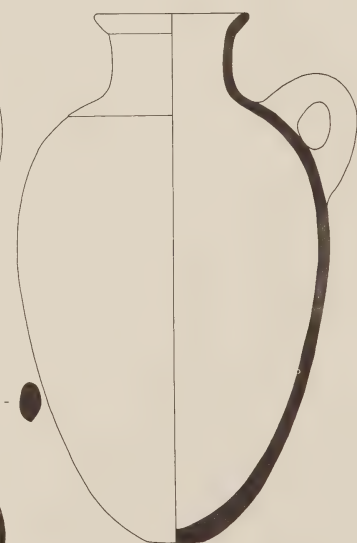
8



9



6



7



10

T 21



1

FIG. 28

0 5 10 20 CM.

FIG. 29

FIGURE 30: TOMB 22

No.	Field No.	
BOWLS		
PLATTERS		
1	P1534	Red ware; wheel marks on outside; piece of rim broken off. (A.2.b.) J.
2	P1504	Buff ware with cream slip burnished; brown and white grits. (A.2.b.)
3	P1500	Red ware; wheel marks on outside. (A.2.b.) J.
4	P1508	Red ware with pink slip burnished; white grits. (A.3.b.)
CARINATED		
5	P1498	Buff ware; brown and white grits; piece of rim broken off. (B.2.c.)
—	P1271	Carinated, sharply angular, disk base; pink ware with pinkish-buff slip burnished; black and white grits; height 10.1 cm., rim diameter 12.3 cm., shoulder diameter 14.5 cm. (B.2.b.)
—	P1527	Flaring carinated, low with marked rounded shoulder, ring base; reddish-brown to rose ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; white grits; piece of rim broken off; height 7.5 cm., rim diameter 17.5 cm. (D.4.C.)
MISCELLANEOUS		
6	P1507	Piece of large two-handle (?) bowl. J.
7	P1510	Possible base of necked bowl; cream slip. (H.2.f-g-h.) J.
PEDESTAL VASES		
—	P1521	No cordon, high slightly rounded shoulder, fairly wide mouth; light brown ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; brown and white grits; height 18 cm., diameter at shoulder 17 cm. (A.1.b.) See Fig. 98:1.
JUGS		
8	P1525	Buff ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; large white grits; rim broken off. See also Fig. 98:2.
9	P1523	Handle in shape of snake, decorated with holes; black ware with light red discoloration at top and around edges, burnished horizontally; white grits; two pieces.
PIRIFORM JUGLETS		
10	P1530	Cream slip; neck and handle broken off. (A.1.a.) J.
11	P1529	Black ware; neck and handle broken off. (A.1.) J.
—	P1467	Vestigial ring base, marked shoulder, single handle; light brown ware with cream slip; gray and white grits; height 10.5 cm., diameter 8 cm. (B.1.a.)
12	P1532	Black ware; neck and handle broken off. (B.1.) J.
—	P1526	Slight button base, marked shoulder; black to gray ware burnished vertically; handle broken off; height 11.7 cm., diameter 9 cm. (E.1.)
—	P1501	Small button base, marked shoulder, single handle; dark gray ware with slip burnished; piece of rim broken off; height 8 cm., diameter 7 cm. (F.1.a.)
—	P1531	Small button base, rounded body, single handle; buff ware with cream slip; white grits; height 11 cm., diameter 8.5 cm. (F.2.a.)
—	P1502	Marked button base, marked shoulder, single handle; light brown ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; red and gray grits; piece of side broken off; height 9.5 cm., diameter 8 cm. (G.1.a.)
—	P1528	Marked button base, marked shoulder; dark gray to black ware burnished; hole in side, handle broken off; height 12.9 cm., diameter 10 cm. (G.1.)
13	P1533	Black ware; neck and handle broken off.
14	P1473	Single handle with button; cream slip; base broken off. J.
DIPPER JUGLETS		
15	P1506	Buff ware; irregular circular shape on side, probably not paint or design; mouth broken off. (B.1.b.) J.
16	P1499	Cream slip burnished; mouth broken off. (B.1.b.) J.
LAMPS		
—	P1535	Round base, sides slightly flattened toward nozzle, shallow walls slightly angular, slight folding towards nozzle; red ware; large white and red grits; height 3.6 cm., diameter 11.1 cm. (B.2.a.)
—	P1522	Round base, sides slightly flattened towards nozzle, shallow walls slightly angular, fairly pronounced folding towards nozzle; gray ware; rough surface; height 4.1 cm., diameter 10.5 cm. (B.2.b.)
17	P1503	Piece of lamp; side and nozzle missing; buff ware. J.
18	—	Four-nozzle lamp; pinkish-buff to buff ware; red grits; side and one nozzle broken off. (A.)
MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY		
19	P1468	Vase; pinkish-buff ware with slip burnished; for similar form in alabaster cf. Jericho I, p. 415, Fig. 171:12.
20	P1509	Light brown ware; black and brown grits; sherd only.
BRONZE		
21	B134	Toggle pin; corroded. (A.1 of Jericho classification.)
22	B142	Toggle pin. (A.1 of Jericho classification.)
BONE		
23	M108	Piece of inlay; yellowish-tan.
LIMESTONE		
24	St65a	Dagger pommel; smooth
SCARABS		
—	J44	See Fig. 70:23 and page opposite for description.
BEADS		
—	—	See Fig. 73:2 and page opposite for description.

FIG. 30

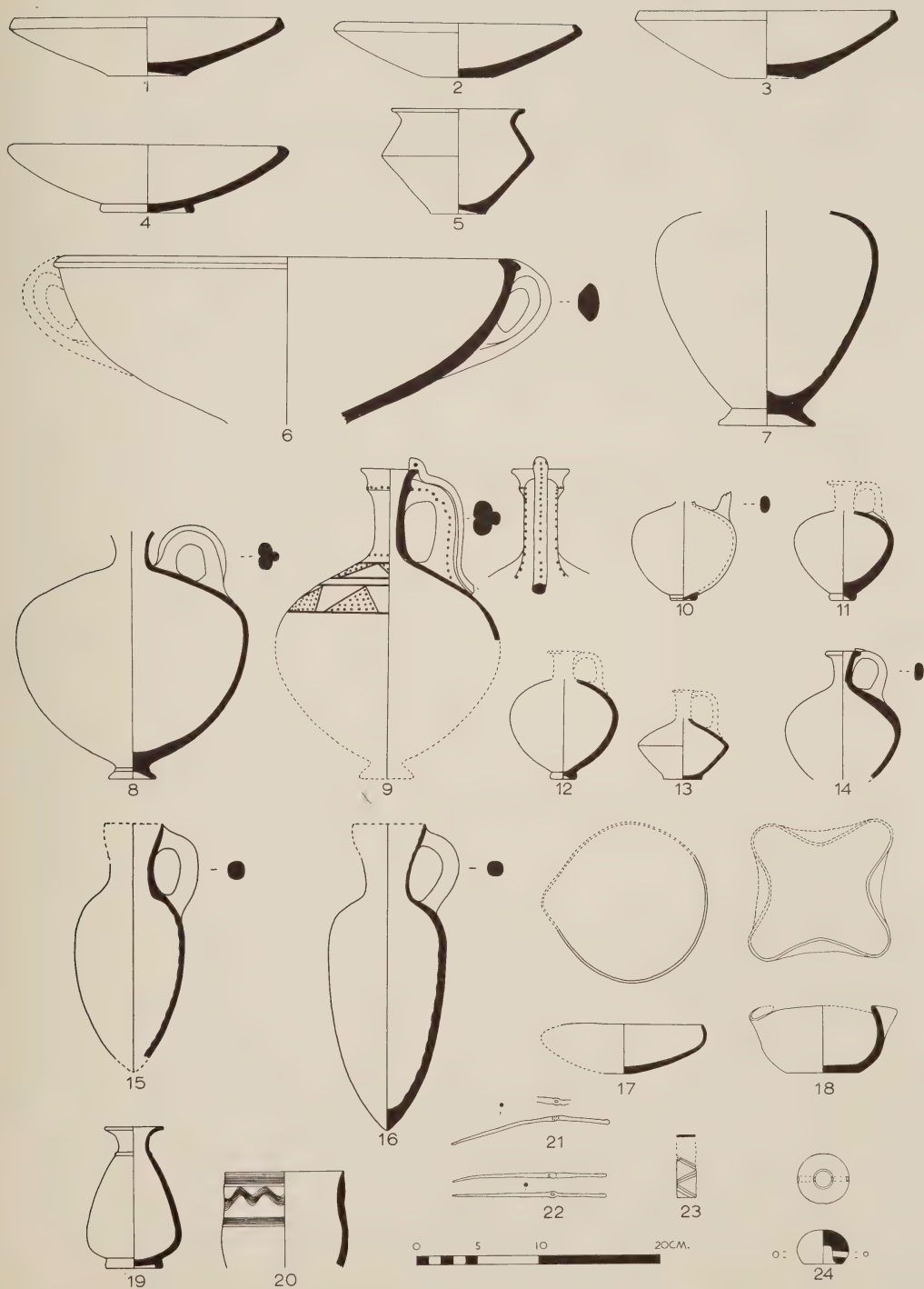


FIGURE 31: TOMB 22A

No.	Field No.	
<i>BOWLS</i>		
1	P 1565	Light red ware with buff slip burnished; red grits; black discoloration inside next to break in rim, break blackened inside and out, possible reuse as lamp. (A.1.c.)
<i>PEDESTAL VASES</i>		
2	P 1564	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished horizontally; red and white grits. (A.1.a.)
<i>DIPPER JUGLETS</i>		
3	P 1561	Light brown ware with gray core, burnished vertically; mixed grits. (B.1.a.)
4	P 1562	Buff ware; mouth missing. (B.1.a.) J.
5	P 1563	Red ware with light red slip burnished; black and white grits. (B.1.b.)
<i>LAMPS</i>		
6	P 1436	Buff to gray ware; mixed grits; one nozzle and side broken off; decorated on sides between nozzles by vertical incisions, ca. 5 mm. long, about 3 mm. apart; handmade. (Jericho Type B, round base; but decoration is not found on Jericho lamps.) (B.)

FIG. 31

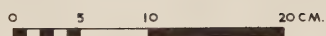
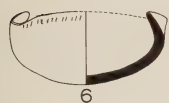
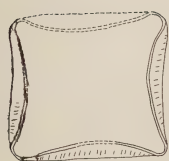
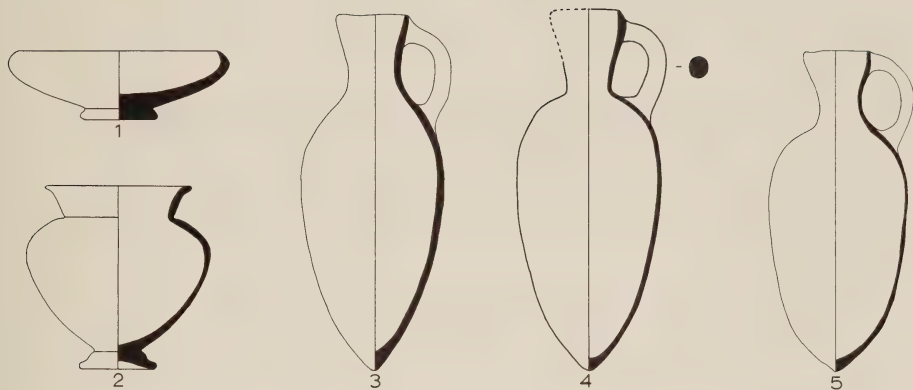


FIGURE 32: TOMB 30

No. Field No.

BOWLS

PLATTERS

- 1 P3035 Brown ware with buff slip; rim uneven. (A.1.c.) See also Fig. 98:10.
- 2 P3010 Reddish-buff ware; black ash burning on base and lower part of wall. (A.2.b.) See also Fig. 98:8.
- 3 P3011 Reddish-buff ware; rim warped in firing. (A.2.b.)
- 4 P3036 Reddish-brown ware; half of bowl missing. (A.2.b.)
- 5 P3009 Gray ware; rim warped in firing. (A.3.b.)
- 6 P3008 Gray ware; only three sherds of rim and portion of wall preserved. (A.)

CARINATED

- 7 P3000 Reddish-brown ware with buff slip burnished. (B.3.c.)
- 8 P3021 Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished (?). (B.5.a.)
- 9 P3003 Buff ware, burnished. (B.2.e.) See also Fig. 97:1.
- 10 P3014 Reddish-brown ware; wheel-mark ridge at neck; partly broken. (B.2.e.) See also Fig. 97:4.
- 11 P3022 Reddish-brown ware with cream slip; part of rim broken away. (D.4.c.)

NECKED BOWLS

- 12 P3029 Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished. (H.2.b.) See also Fig. 97:5.
- 13 P3015 Buff ware with cream slip burnished; piece broken from rim. (H.2.d.)
- 14 P3017 Reddish ware burnished; burning black inside; half of bowl missing. (H.2.)
- 16 P3004 Buff ware burnished. (H.2.f.) See also Fig. 97:6.

SMALL

- 15 P3023 Buff ware; base string-cut. (K.2.) See also Fig. 98:4.

PEDESTAL VASES

- 17 P3005 Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished; rim and base chipped. (A.1.b.) See also Fig. 97:2.
- 18 P3006 Cream slip burnished; parts of rim and base broken away. (A.1.b.)
- 19 P3030 Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished; parts of rim and base broken. (C.2.a.) See also Fig. 97:3.

PIRIFORM JUGLETS

- 20 P3019 Brown ware; mouth, neck, and handle only.
- 21 P3001 Black ware. (E.2.) See also Fig. 98:6.
- 22 P3007 Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished; part of body missing. (F.1.a.)
- 23 P3018 Buff ware with cream slip burnished; handle and neck missing. (G.1.a.)

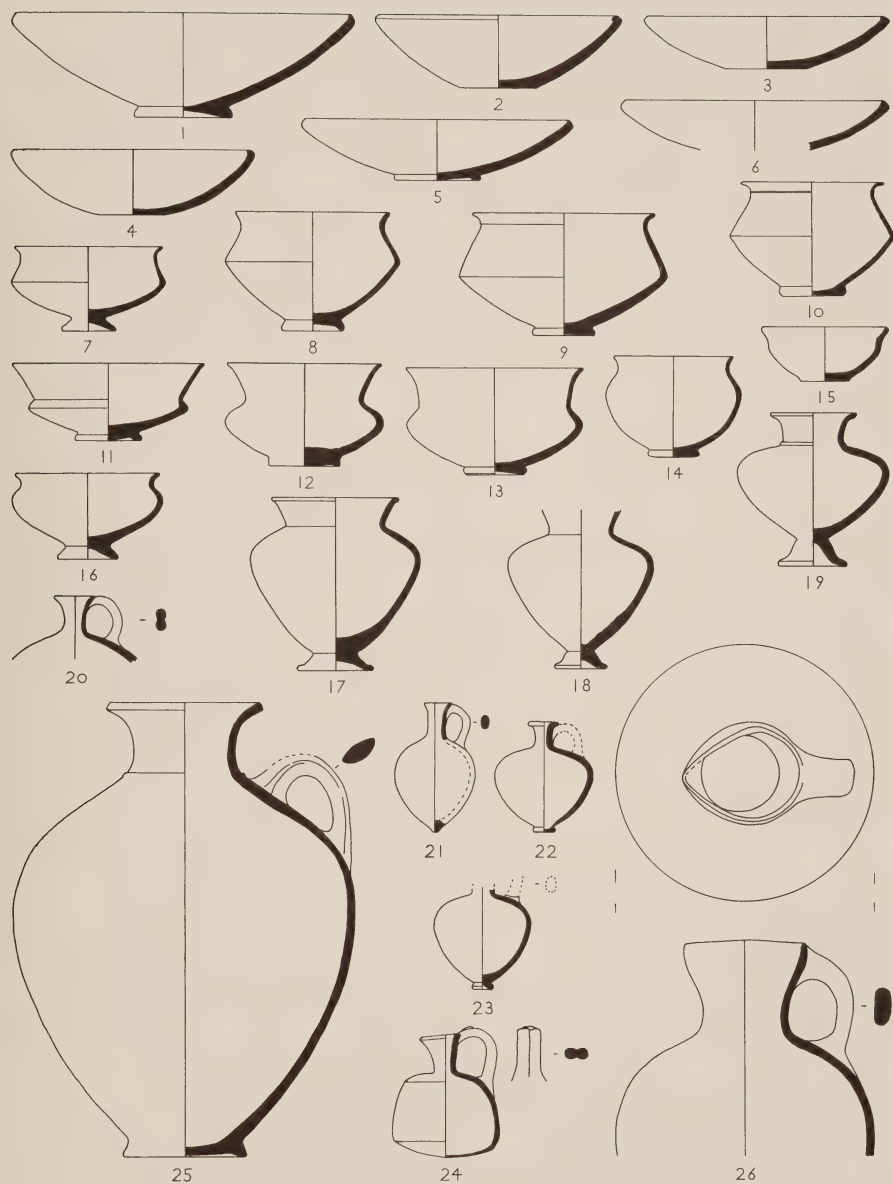
CYLINDRICAL JUGLETS

- 24 P3024 Reddish-brown ware. (B.2.b.) See also Fig. 98:9.

JUGS

- 25 P3033 Reddish-brown ware. (A.3.a.)
- 26 P3016 Buff ware; combing on shoulder; only neck, handle, and shoulder preserved. (D.2.a.)

FIG. 32



0 5 10 20 CM.

FIGURE 33: TOMB 30

No.	Field No.	
TWIN JUGLETS		
27	P3002	Hard, black ware with pricked decoration and incised decoration of a criss-crossed figure and two stars; similar to Tell el-Yahudiyyeh ware. See also Fig. 98:5.
DIPPER JUGLETS		
28	P3012	Buff ware. (B.1.a.) See also Fig. 98:3.
29	P3025	Reddish-buff ware. (B.1.b.)
30	P3026	Reddish-buff ware; part of mouth broken. (B.1.b.)
-	P3013	Reddish ware; pointed base; neck and rim missing. (B.1.)
LAMPS		
31	P3027	Reddish-buff ware; trace of carbon at nozzle. (B.1.a.) See also Fig. 98:7.
32	P3032	Brown ware. (B.1.a.)
33	P3028	Reddish-brown ware; wheel marks on outside; rim broken. (B.1.a.)
34	P3031	Reddish-brown ware; blackened at nozzle. (B.1.a.)
35	P3037	Reddish-brown ware; blackened at nozzle; disk base.
BRONZE		
DAGGERS		
36	B300	Three breaks on sides of blade. See also Fig. 98:27.
TOGGLE PINS		
-	B301	Shaft twisted spirally above eye; length, 12.5 cm.; broken into three pieces.
MISCELLANEOUS		
-	B302	Pin with four sides, tapered and pointed at one end; length, 5.9 cm. See also Fig. 98:17.
-	B303	Pin bent at right angle; one end bulbous, other pointed; length 3.1 cm.
MISCELLANEOUS POTTERY		
37	P3045	Pottery imitation of alabaster jar; reddish-brown ware; blackened by carbon.
SMALL JARS		
38	P3034	Hard, brown ware; combing on shoulder; rim broken away.
39	P3039	Reddish-brown ware; two lines of combing on shoulder; neck broken away. (A.1.)
40	P3038	Reddish-buff ware; three rows of lines incised around shoulder; base slightly concave. (A.1.) See also Fig. 95:12.
41	P3043	Buff ware; two rows of incised lines around shoulder; two fragments of shoulder and rim only. (A.1.)
LAMPS		
42	P3040	Reddish ware. (B.)
43	P3041	Buff ware; bottom and two nozzles preserved; traces of carbon at nozzles. (B.)
-	P3042	Fragment of four-nozzle lamp; trace of carbon near nozzle.
SHERDS		
44	P3044	Buff ware; rope molding with thumb indentations.
LAMP (Byzantine)		
45	P3020	Reddish ware; decoration of nine-branch candlestick between mouth and nozzle; Greek inscription around. Southeast sector of tomb chamber, 30 cm. below roof.
BEADS		
-	J300	See Fig. 72:13 and page opposite for description.
SCARABS		
-	Sc300	See Fig. 71:1 and page opposite for description.

FIG. 33



0 5 10 20 CM

FIGURE 34: TOMB 31-31A

No.	Field No.	
STORAGE JARS		
1	P3046	Reddish buff ware. (A.2.a.)
BRONZE		
DAGGERS		
2	B305	Blade with midrib and two lines on each side; socket for handle with rivets in place; portion of bronze tang from handle in original position. See also Fig. 98:24.
AXES		
4	B306	With deep notch next to socket. See also Fig. 98:20.
LIMESTONE		
3	St300	Pommel with hole for rivet.
SMALL JARS		
5	P3240	Light brown ware with dark core; combing on shoulder; two fragments. (A 1.)

FIGURE 35: TOMB 32

No.	Field No.	
SMALL JARS		
1	P3124	Reddish ware with cream slip; frieze of 8 (?) ibexes hatched upon shoulder; two large pieces and one fragment preserved. (B.) See also Fig. 95:8,9.
2	P3125	Red ware with cream slip; three horizontal bands of combing and one vertical band on shoulder; broken. (A 1.) See also Fig. 95:10.
3	P3126	Reddish to black ware; decorated by two horizontal bands of combing with looped band of combing between; vertical lines of hatching between the loops; broken. (B 1.) See also Fig. 95:11.
LAMPS		
-	P3145	Reddish ware; fragment of one nozzle from four-nozzle lamp.
BEADS		
-	J307	See Fig. 72:6 and page opposite for description.
-	J310	See Fig. 72:7 and page opposite for description.
-	J311	See Fig. 72:8 and page opposite for description.
-	J313	See Fig. 72:9 and page opposite for description.
-	J314	See Fig. 72:10 and page opposite for description.
-	J315	See Fig. 72:11 and page opposite for description.
-	J312	See Fig. 72:12 and page opposite for description.

FIGURE 36: TOMB 33

No.	Field No.	
LAMPS		
1	P3047	Reddish-brown ware with gray core; four nozzles; three fragments. (B.)

FIGURE 37: TOMB 34

No.	Field No.	
DIPPER JUGLETS		
-	P3049	Reddish-buff ware; handle below rim; only handle and neck preserved. (B.1.a ?) J.
STORAGE JARS		
1	P3050	Buff ware with gray core containing fine grits; fragment of base and body only. J.
2	P3048	Brown ware with buff surface; neck missing. J.

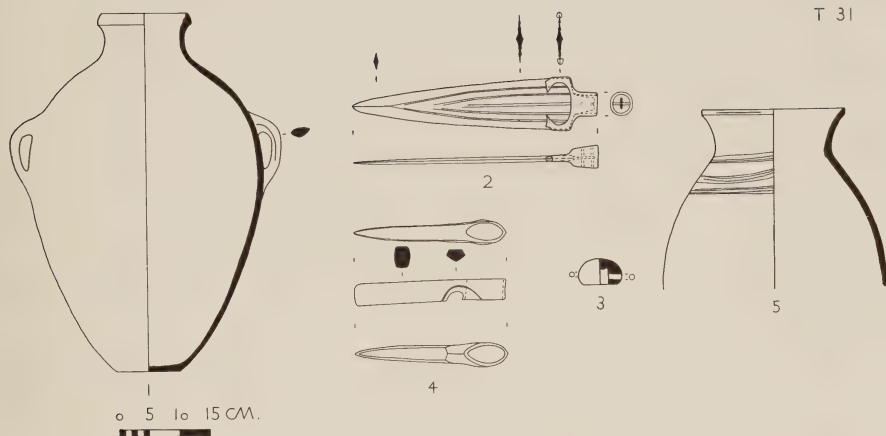


FIG. 34

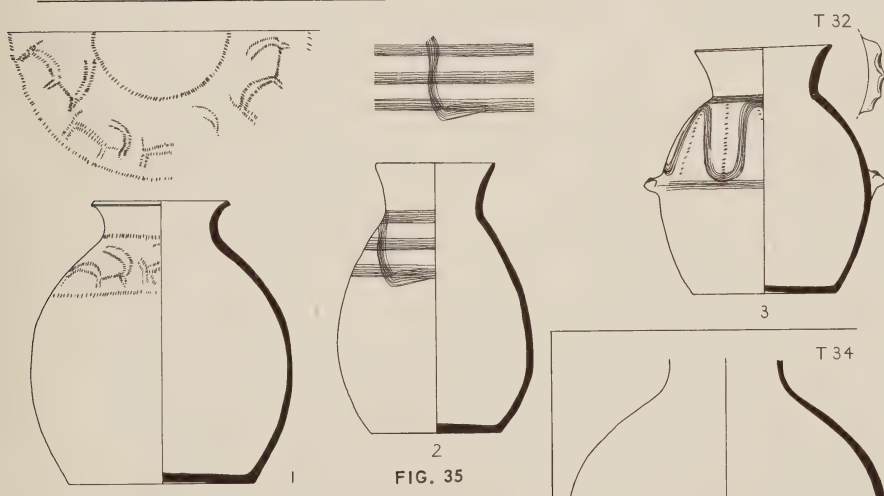


FIG. 35

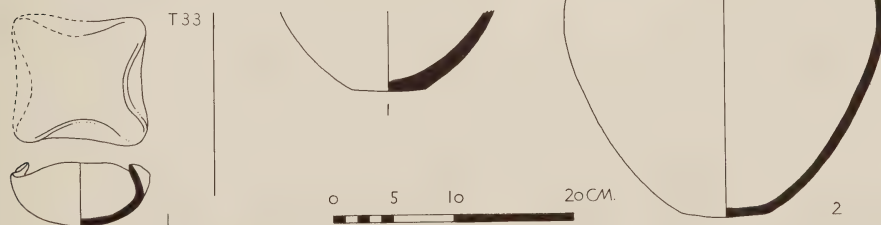


FIG. 36

FIG. 37

FIGURE 38: TOMB 35

No.	Field No.	
BOWLS		
FLARING CARINATED		
1	P3116	Red to black ware with cream slip; broken. (D.4.a.) J.
NECKED BOWLS		
2	P3053	Brownish ware with gray core, cream slip; fragment of rim and neck only. (D.2.) J.
SMALL		
3	P3127	Reddish ware with cream slip; broken. (K.2.) J.
PEDESTAL VASES		
4	P3128	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip; part of body missing. (C.2.a.) J.
-	P3117	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip; fragment of base only. J.
PIRIFORM JUGLETS		
-	P3106	Pink ware with gray core, cream slip (?) burnished; button base and fragment of body only. (F.)
DIPPER JUGLETS		
5	P3129	Reddish ware with black core, cream slip (?); mouth and part of handle broken away. (B.1.a.) J.
6	P3130	Reddish ware with brown core; crudely made; mouth missing. J. Cf. <i>Jericho I</i> , Fig. 142:18 for rounded bottom.
STORAGE JAR		
7	P3054	Brown ware with gray core, buff surface; rim only preserved. (B 1.) J.
SHERDS		
-	P3052	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip; band of combing (possibly MB 1). J.
BEADS		
-	J316	See Fig. 72:14 and page opposite for description.

FIGURE 39: TOMB 35A

No.	Field No.	
BOWLS		
PLATTERS		
1	P3132	Light brown ware; rim thickened internally; one fragment only. J.
2	P3133	Buff ware; rim inverted flatly and bevelled; two fragments only. J.
CYLINDRICAL JUGLETS		
3	P3134	Black ware; triple handle; neck, shoulder, and handle only. J.
STOPPERS		
4	M304	Reddish-brown ware.

FIGURE 40: TOMB 36

No.	Plan No.	Field No.	
BOWLS			
PLATTERS			
1	10	P3065	Reddish ware; warped in firing. (A.1.c?)
2	34	P3074	Reddish-brown ware. (A.1.c.)
3	22	P3066	Reddish ware. (A.2.b.)
4	9	P3067	Buff-redish ware. (A.2.b.)
5	23	P3075	Buff-redish brown ware; portion of rim broken away. (A.2.b.)
6	32	P3076	Reddish-brown ware. (A.2.b.)
7	33	P3077	Reddish-brown ware. (A.2.b.)
CARINATED			
8	19	P3078	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished; base missing. (B.2.)
FLARING CARINATED			
9	-	P3057	Buff ware with cream slip burnished; broken. (D.4.a.)
10	20	P3079	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished; broken. (D.4.a.)
NECKED BOWLS			
11	-	P3058	Buff ware with cream slip burnished. (H.2.f.)
12	-	P3059	Buff ware with cream slip burnished; broken. (H.2.f.)
SMALL			
13	11	P3068	Buff ware with cream slip burnished; depressed center.
PEDESTAL VASES			
14	25	P3080	Buff ware with cream slip burnished. (A.1.a.)
15	37	P3086	Brown ware with cream slip burnished; parts of rim and base missing. (A.1.a.)
16	-	P3082	Reddish-brown ware; base only (with cordon).
17	-	P3060	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished; neck and part of body broken. (C.2.a.)
18	-	P3081	Reddish-brown ware; base only.

T 35

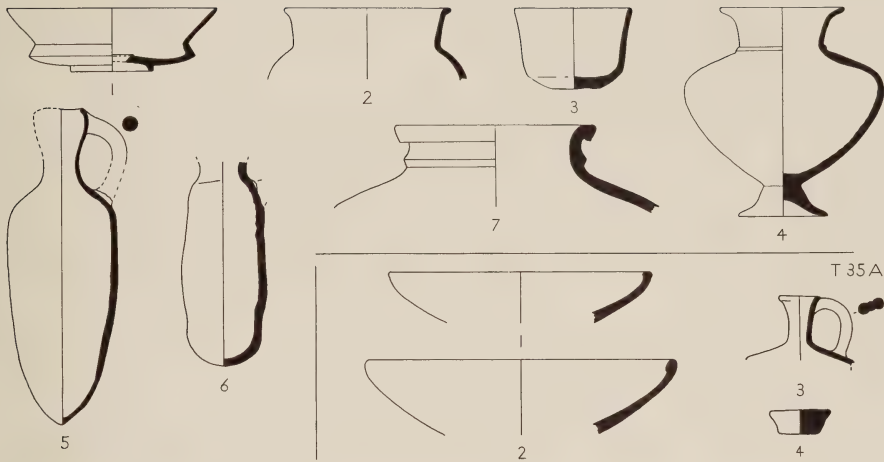


FIG. 38

FIG. 39

T 36



FIG. 40

FIGURE 41: TOMB 36

	No.	Plan No.	Field No.	
JUG				
	19	14	P3089	Reddish-brown ware. (A.4.a.)
PIRIFORM JUGLETS				
	20	48	P3094	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished; neck and handle missing. (F.1.)
	21	29	P3083	Gray ware with gray core; two incised marks on shoulder. (F.2.a.)
	22	—	P3061	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished; most of body and base missing.
CYLINDRICAL JUGLETS				
	23	—	P3062	Black ware burnished; neck and handle missing.
	24	—	P3062a	Black ware; only neck, shoulder, and handle preserved. (B.2.c.)
	25	—	P3069	Black ware; shoulder and handle missing. (B.2.)
DIPPER JUGLETS				
	26	17	P3070	Buff ware with cream slip; potter's mark on shoulder. (B.1.a.)
	27	28	P3084	Brown ware with cream slip. (B.1.a.)
	28	—	P3063	Buff to reddish-brown ware with cream slip. (B.1.a.)
	29	13	P3071	Reddish ware; rim broken away. (B.1.b.)
	30	16	P3072	Reddish ware; rim broken away. (B.1.b.)
	31	31	P3085	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished. (B.1.b.)
	32	—	P3064	Buff ware with cream slip burnished; handle and part of body missing. (B.1.b.)
LAMPS				
	33	15	P3073	Buff ware. (B.1.a.)
	34	24	P3087	Reddish-brown ware. (E.1.a.)
	35	—	P3088	Reddish ware; base string-cut. (E.1.a.)
STORAGE JARS				
	36	—	P3091	Reddish-brown ware with black core; only neck and shoulder preserved. (A.2.)
	37	—	P3090	Buff ware; only fragments of rim preserved.
BRONZE				
TOGGLE PINS				
	38	—	B309	Broken in two pieces.
	39	—	B310	Decoration of incised lines above and slightly below the eye; broken into two pieces.
MISCELLANEOUS				
	—	—	B308	Fragment of axehead; possibly back side of socket.
	—	50	B314	Fragment 2.1 cm. long.
ALABASTER				
	40	—	St302	Whitish translucent stone jar. (A.3.a of Jericho classification.)
	41	—	St303	White jar, slightly translucent.
BONE				
	42	—	M300	Two pieces for inlay; incised with black filling; found in necked bowl P3058 (Fig. 40:11)
SCARABS				
	—	—	Sc303	See Fig. 71:3 and page opposite for description.
	—	—	Sc307	See Fig. 71:8 and page opposite for description.
	—	—	Sc308	See Fig. 71:9 and page opposite for description.
	—	—	Sc309	See Fig. 71:10 and page opposite for description.
	—	—	Sc312	See Fig. 71:11 and page opposite for description.
	—	—	Sc302	See Fig. 71:2 and page opposite for description. Found in necked bowl P3058 (Fig. 40:11).
	—	—	Sc304	See Fig. 71:5 and page opposite for description.
	—	—	Sc305	See Fig. 71:6 and page opposite for description.
	—	—	Sc306	See Fig. 71:7 and page opposite for description.
	—	—	Sc310	See Fig. 71:4 and page opposite for description.
BEADS				
	—	—	J301	See Fig. 72:15 and page opposite for description.
	—	—	J302	See Fig. 72:16 and page opposite for description.
SHELL				
	—	—	M301	Circular piece of brown shell with hole of 1.6 cm. in the center.

FIG. 41



FIGURE 42: TOMB 37

No.	Field No.	
LAMPS		
1	P3055	Buff ware with gray core; one nozzle missing. (B.)
2	P3056	Black ware, crudely made; one side and nozzle missing. (B.)

FIGURE 43: TOMB 39

No.	Field No.	
BOWLS		
1	P3109	Buff to reddish-brown ware; three-fourths of rim missing. J.
PEDESTAL VASES		
2	P3105	Red ware with cream slip burnished. (A.1.b.)
3	P3100	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished; neck and part of body broken away. J.
4	P3101	Buff ware with cream slip burnished. Neck and most of body missing. J.
PIRIFORM JUGLETS		
5	P3107	Black ware burnished, with incised decoration filled with white paste; only base and one sherd preserved. (H.) J.
6	P3113	Buff ware with cream slip; body missing. J.
LAMPS		
7	P3108	Light brown ware with gray core; fragment of rim and base only. J.
STORAGE JARS		
8	P3114	Light brown ware with buff slip; shoulder and rim only. (B.1.) J.
9	P3131	Buff ware; fragment of rim only. (B.1.) J.
LIMESTONE		
13	St304	Dagger pommel; hole for attaching pin.
BRONZE		
-	B312	Fragment of thin bronze, ca. 1.8 cm. in diameter; pentagonal shape.
SMALL JARS		
10	P3110	Brownish-buff ware; base and part of body only. J.
11	P3111	Pinkish-buff ware; fragment of base and body only. J.
LAMP (MBI)		
12	P3112	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip. (B)
SCARABS		
-	Sc313	See Fig. 71:12 and page opposite for description.
BEADS		
-	J303	See Fig. 72:17 and page opposite for description.
-	J304	See Fig. 72:18 and page opposite for description.
-	J308	See Fig. 72:19 and page opposite for description.
-	J309	See Fig. 72:20 and page opposite for description.

FIGURE 44: TOMB 40

No.	Field No.	
STORAGE JARS		
1	P3051	Reddish-buff ware. (A.3.a.) J. See also Fig. 95:16.

FIGURE 45: TOMB 41

No.	Field No.	
PIRIFORM JUGLETS		
1	P3118	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip; button base and fragment of body only. J.

FIGURE 46: TOMB 42

No.	Field No.	
BOWLS		
PLATTERS		
1	P3097	Reddish-brown ware; broken. (A.1.c.) J.
PEDESTAL VASES		
2	P3098	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished; base only. J.
PIRIFORM JUGLETS		
3	P3099	Black ware with incised pricked design filled with white paste; part of body missing. (H.) J. See also Fig. 98:18.
DIPPER JUGLETS		
4	P3122	Buff ware with cream slip; lower part only preserved. J.
STORAGE JARS		
5	P3095	Buff ware; lower part missing. (B.1.) J.
SMALL JARS		
6	P3120	Light brown ware with gray core; base and fragment of body only. J.
7	P3119	Reddish ware; fragment of base and body only. J.
8	P3121	Light brown ware; fragment of body and base only. J.
9	P3121A	Light brown ware; fragment of rim and neck. J.

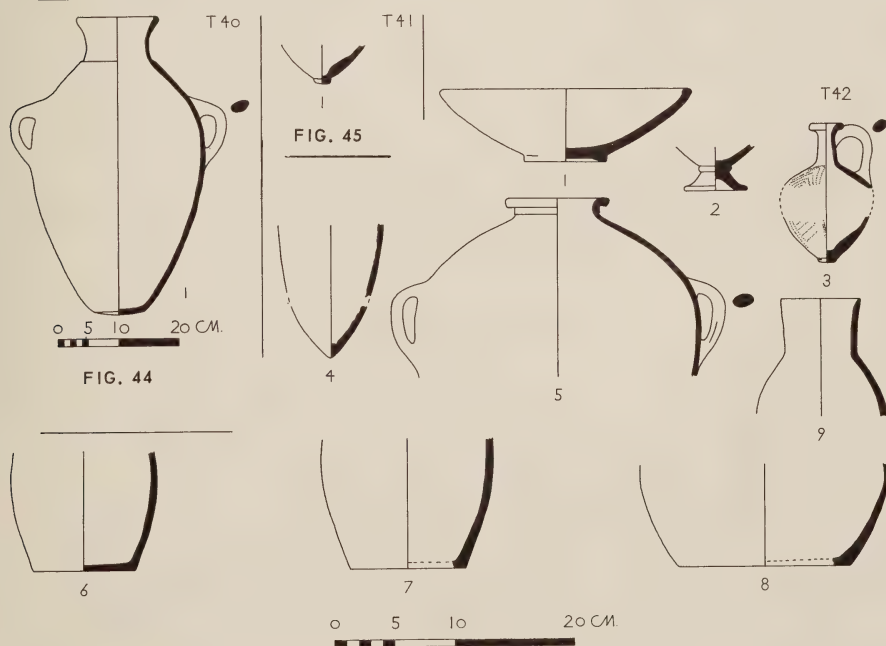
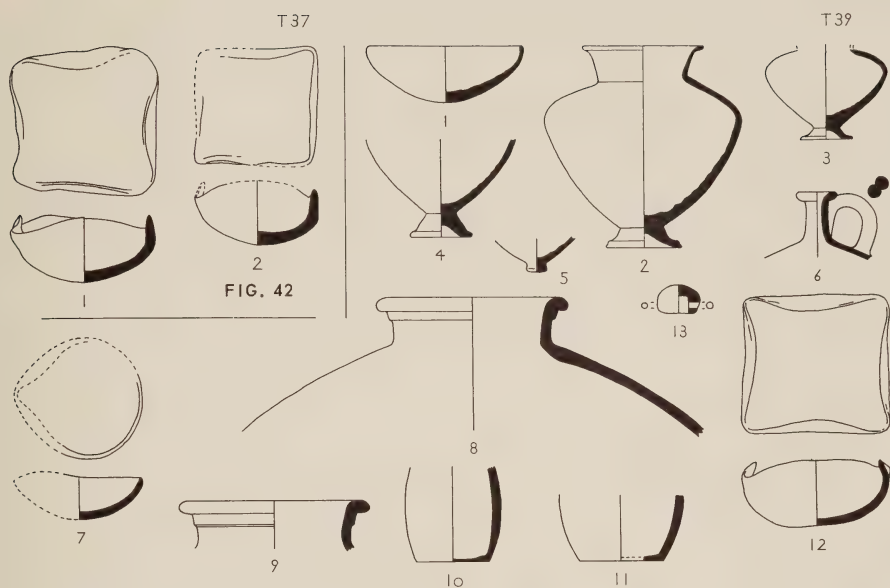


FIGURE 47: TOMB 43

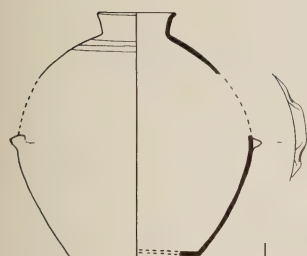
No.	Field No.	
JARS		
1	P 3115	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip. (B.1.)
LAMPS		
2	P 3096	Reddish-brown ware with black core; poorly fired. (B.)
BRONZE		
3	B 315	Dagger blade with four rivets attached; trace of handle indicated by dotted lines.
BEADS		
-	J 306	See Fig. 72:21 and page opposite for description.

FIGURE 48: TOMB 44

No.	Field No.	
BOWLS		
PLATTERS		
1	P 3135	Reddish ware. (A.2.a.)
PEDESTAL VASES		
2	P 3141	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished. (B.2.a.) J.
JUGS		
3	P 3136	Reddish-brown ware; handle and part of body missing. (A.3.a.) J.
PIRIFORM JUGLETS		
4	P 3146	Reddish-brown ware with black core, burnished. (G.) J.
5	P 3147	Gray ware with reddish slip burnished (?). (G.) J.
CYLINDRICAL JUGLETS		
6	P 3142	Reddish ware. (B.2.b.)
DIPPER JUGLETS		
7	P 3144	Reddish ware. (B.1.a.) J.
8	P 3137	Reddish-brown ware. (B.1.b.)
9	P 3138	Reddish-brown ware. (B.1.) J.
LAMPS		
10	P 3143	Reddish ware. (A.1.b.)
STORAGE JARS		
11	P 3139	Reddish-brown ware; wavy vertical bands of combing. (A.2.a.) J.
BRONZE		
12	B 316	Toggle pin; spiral decoration above and slightly below eye. See also Fig. 98:16.
13	B 317	Toggle pin; incised decoration above eye. See also Fig. 98:14.

FIGURE 49: TOMB 45

No.	Field No.	
BOWLS		
PLATTERS		
1	P 3199	Reddish-brown ware. (A.3.a.)
2	P 3200	Buff ware. (A.1.c.)
3	P 3242	Brown ware with thin gray core. (A.1.c.)
4	P 3201	Light brown ware. (A.2.a.)
5	P 3214	Reddish-brown ware. (A.2.a.)



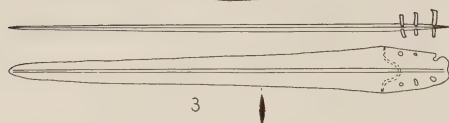
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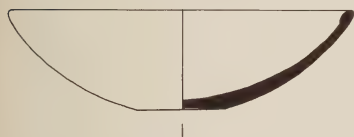
FIG. 47



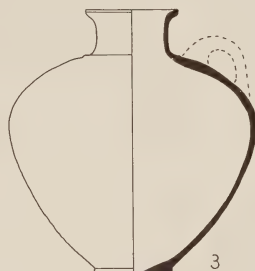
T 43



3



2



3



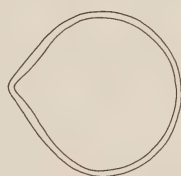
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6



7



10



8



9



12

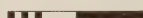


13



FIG. 48

0 5 10 20



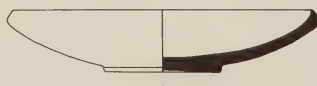
T 45



1



2



3

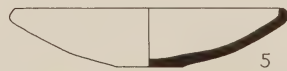


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0 5 10 20CM.



FIG. 49

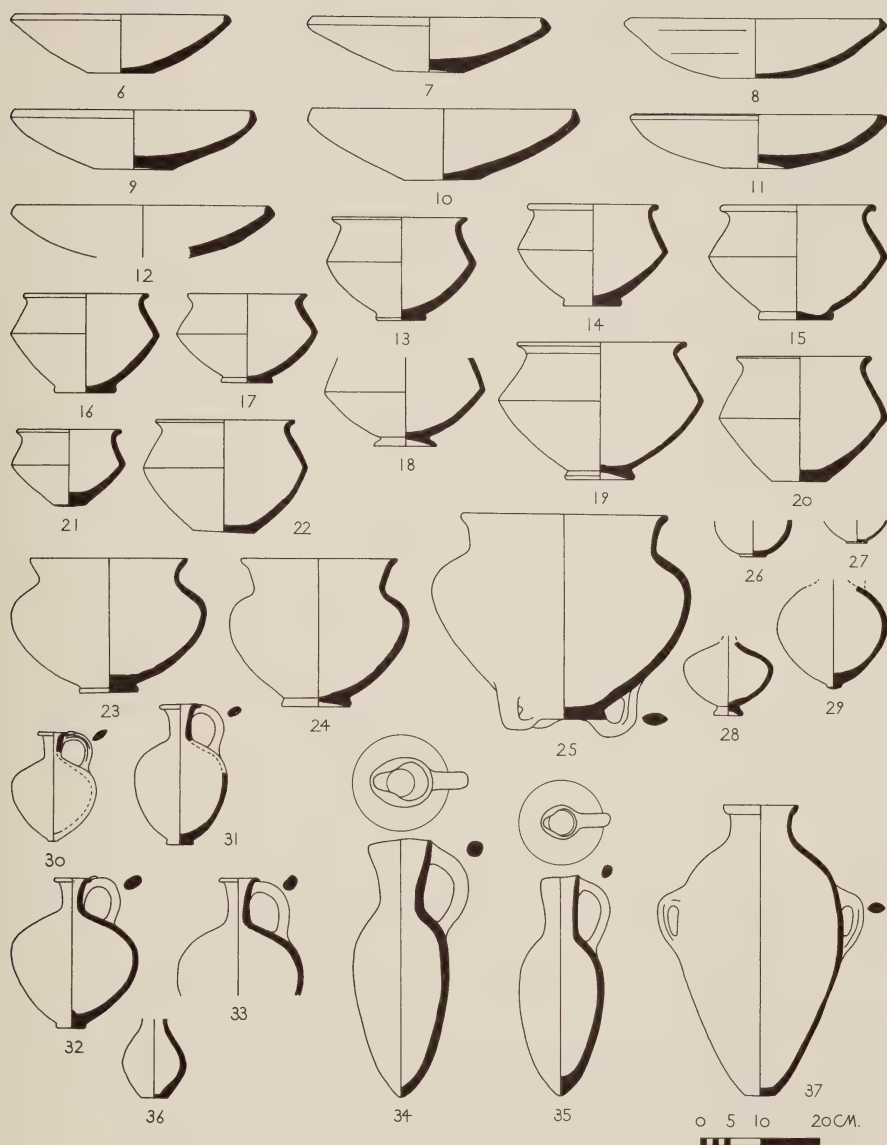


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FIGURE 50: TOMB 45

No.	Field No.	
BOWLS		
PLATTERS		
6	P3215	Reddish-brown ware. (A.2.a.)
7	P3167	Reddish-brown ware with buff slip. (A.2.b.)
8	P3168	Reddish-brown ware with buff slip. (A.2.a.)
9	P3202	Reddish-brown ware with gray core. (A.2.b.)
10	P3203	Light brown ware with gray core. (A.2.b.)
11	P3169	Reddish ware with black core, hand burnished. (A.2.a.)
12	P3204	Reddish-brown ware with gray core; fragment of rim and body only.
CARINATED		
13	P3149	Reddish-brown ware burnished. (B.2.b.)
14	P3150	Reddish-brown ware. (B.2.b.)
15	P3155	Gray ware with cream slip. (B.2.b.)
16	P3216	Brown ware. (B.2.b.)
17	P3170	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished. (B.2.b.)
18	P3209	Dark brown ware. (B.2.c.)
19	P3205	Gray ware with buff slip. (B.2.c.)
20	P3217	Reddish-brown ware. (B.2.e.)
21	P3218	Reddish ware. (B.2.e.)
22	P3219	Reddish-brown ware. (B.2.e.)
NECKED BOWLS		
23	P3206	Light brown ware burnished on outside and on inside of rim. (H.2.e, but with disk base, not concave.)
24	P3151	Buff ware burnished. (H.2.e.)
DEEP GLOBULAR		
25	P3156	Reddish-brown ware with buff slip burnished. (G.3.b.)
PIRIFORM JUGLETS		
26	P3210	Brown ware with dark core. (A.)
27	P3211	Reddish ware with dark core, burnished; very thin ware. (A.)
28	P3220	Brown ware with cream slip burnished. (B.1.)
29	P3212	Brown ware. (E.2.)
30	P3241	Black ware. (F.2.a.)
31	P3221	Reddish ware. (G.2.a.)
32	P3157	Black ware. (G.1.c.)
33	P3213	Reddish ware; base missing.
DIPPER JUGLETS		
34	P3153	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip. (B.1.c.)
35	P3207	Reddish-brown ware. (B.1.c.)
SMALL JARS		
36	P3152	Black ware with red core.
STORAGE JARS		
37	P3208	Buff ware with cream slip. (A.2.a.)

FIG. 50



0 5 10 20 CM.

FIGURE 51: TOMB 45

No.	Field No.	
STORAGE JARS		
38	P3154	Light brown ware. (B.1.b.) See also Fig. 96:18.
BRONZE		
DAGGERS		
39	B323	With three rivets in place. See also Fig. 98:25.
KNIVES		
40	B324	Blade with two rivet holes. See also Fig. 98:23.
AXEHEADS		
41	B325	See also Fig. 98:19.
TOGGLE PINS		
42	B321	Without decoration. See also Fig. 98:12.
43	B322	Incised lines above and slightly below eye; bent at pointed end. See also Fig. 98:15.
44	B326	Short upper portion. See also Fig. 98:11.
45	B327	See also Fig. 98:13.
RINGS		
47	J317	
STONE		
46	St306	Dagger pommel; with hole for pin to attach handle.
BEADS		
-	J319	Carnelian; circular.
-	J320	Transparent stone; short barrel.

FIGURE 52: TOMB 46

No.	Field No.	
SMALL JARS		
1	P3277	Reddish-brown ware, bottom broken. (A 1.) See also Fig. 94:1.
2	P3278	Reddish-brown ware. (A 1.)
LAMPS		
3	P3279	Buff ware. (B.)
4	P3280	Reddish-brown ware. (B.) See also Fig. 94:6.

FIGURE 53: TOMB 47

No.	Field No.	
LAMPS		
1	P3276	Light brown ware. (B.) See also Fig. 94:5.
BRONZE		
-	B331	Fragment of disk; concave; diameter 2.1 cm.
-	B332	Fragment of pin, 3 cm. long.

FIGURE 54: TOMB 48

No.	Field No.	
SMALL JARS		
1	P3274	Buff ware; two rows of hatching on shoulder. (B 1.) J.
LAMPS		
2	P3275	Buff ware with dark core; one side broken. (B.)
3	P3281	Black ware; one nozzle broken away. (B.)
BRONZE		
4	B333	Pin.

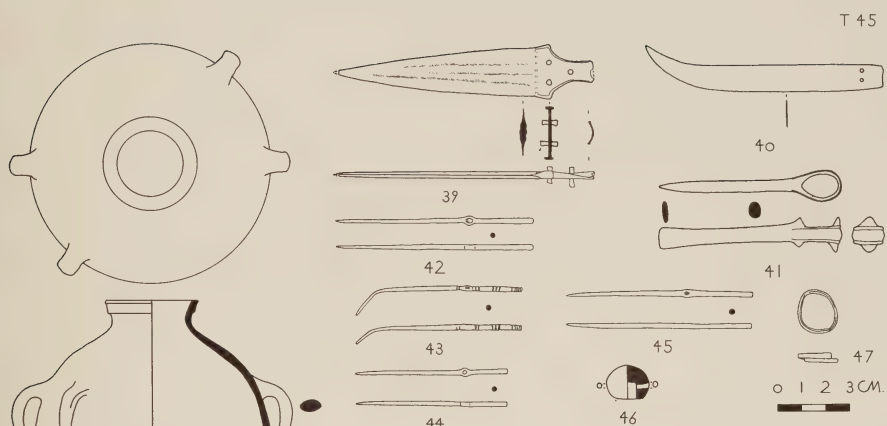


FIG. 51

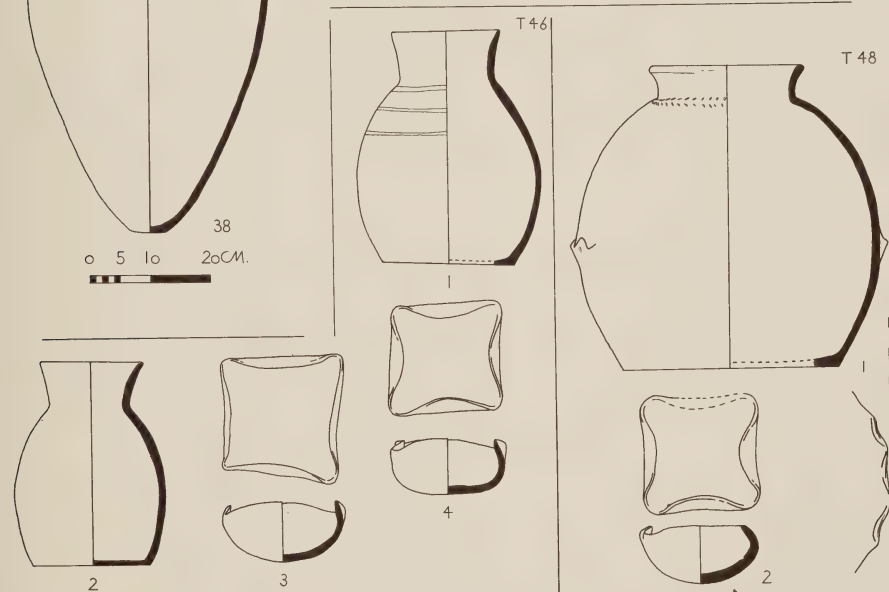


FIG. 52

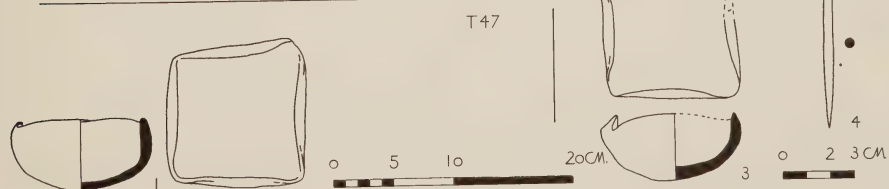


FIG. 53

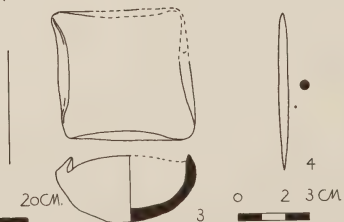


FIG. 54

FIGURE 55: TOMB 49

No. Field No.

SMALL JARS

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | P3255 | Reddish-brown ware. (B 1.) J. |
| 2 | P3256 | Buff ware. (B 1.) |

LAMPS

- | | | |
|---|-------|------------------|
| 3 | P3257 | Brown ware. (B.) |
|---|-------|------------------|

FLINT

- | | | |
|---|-------|---|
| - | St307 | Light brown; shaped like arrowhead; distinct rib and notched sides. |
|---|-------|---|

FIGURE 56: TOMB 50

No. Plan No. Field No.

SMALL JARS

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------|--|
| 1 | 1 | P3243 | Brown ware; two bands of hatched decoration on shoulder. (B.)
See also Fig. 94:9. |
| 2 | 7 | P3244 | Brown ware; triple-ribbed rim. (B.) See also Fig. 94:13. |
| 3 | 2 | P3245 | Brown ware; three bands of combing on shoulder. (A 1.) See also Fig. 94:8. |
| 4 | 3 | P3246 | Reddish-brown ware; three bands of combing on shoulder. (A 1.)
See also Fig. 94:7. |
| 5 | 6 | P3247 | Reddish-brown ware; three bands of combing on shoulder. (A 1.)
See also Fig. 94:10. |

LAMPS

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------|---|
| 6 | 4 | P3248 | Reddish-brown ware. (B.) See also Fig. 94:11. |
| 7 | 5 | P3249 | Reddish-brown ware. (B.) See also Fig. 94:12. |

BRONZE

- | | | | |
|---|---|------|---|
| 8 | - | B329 | Javelin point with curled tang. See also Fig. 94:21. |
| 9 | - | B328 | Dagger blade with slight midrib; five rivet holes. See also Fig. 94:19. |

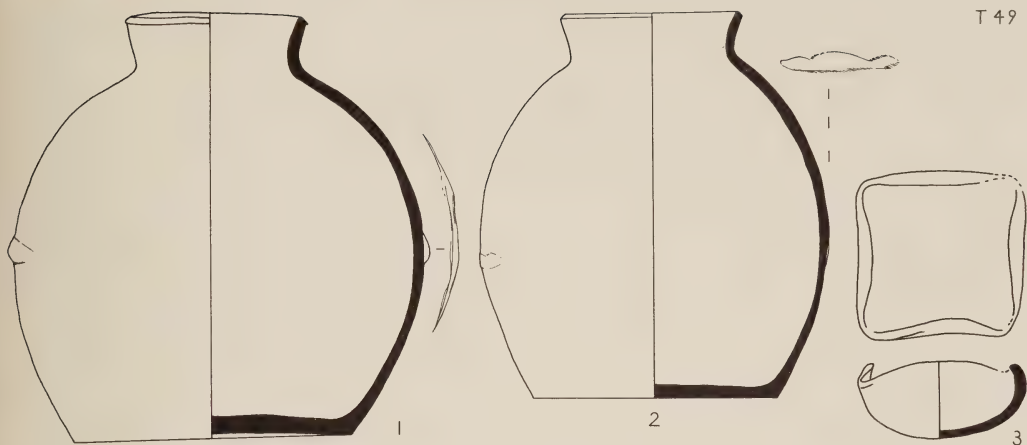
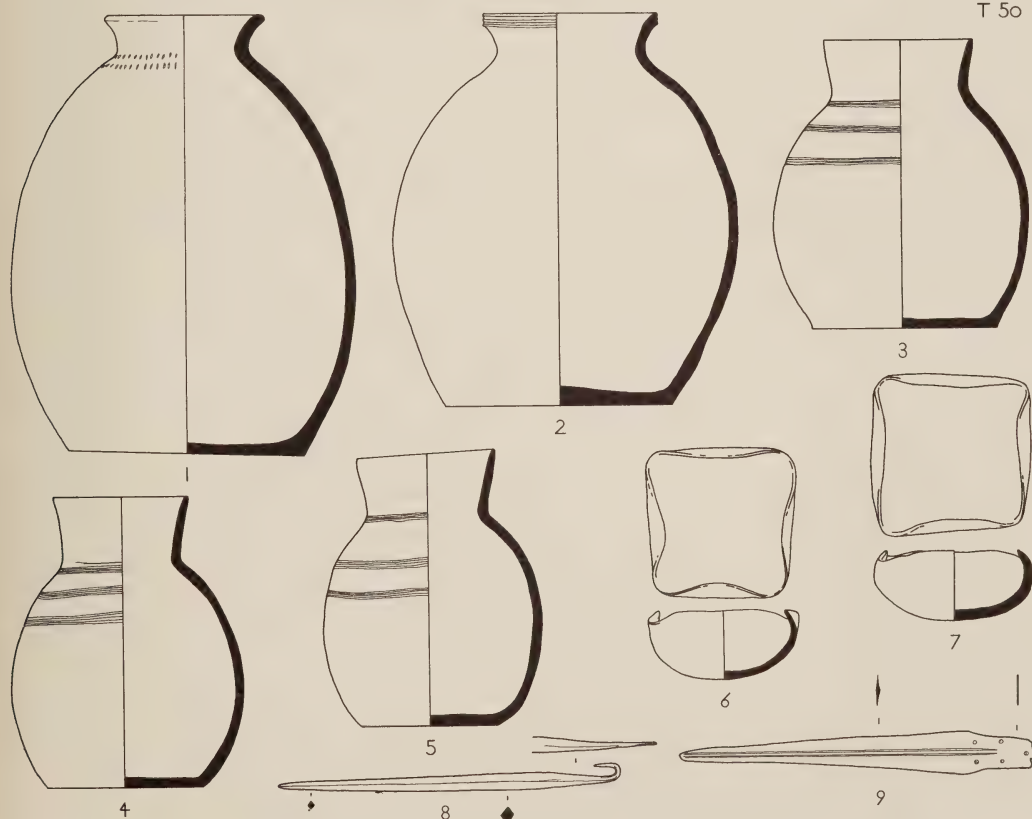


FIG. 55



0 5 10 20 CM.

FIG. 56

FIGURE 57: TOMB 51

No. Field No.

LAMPS

- | | | |
|---|-------|--|
| 1 | P3351 | Reddish-brown ware; one nozzle broken away. (B.) |
|---|-------|--|

FIGURE 58: TOMB 52

No. Plan No. Field No.

SMALL JARS

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------|--|
| 1 | 3 | P3294 | Pinkish-buff ware; incised decoration around shoulder. (B 1.) See also Fig. 94:18. |
| 2 | 4 | P3295 | Pinkish-buff ware; row of hatching on shoulder. (B 1.) See also Fig. 94:14. |
| 3 | 2 | P3296 | Surface heavily encrusted with limestone; row of hatching around neck. (B 1.) See also Fig. 94:17. |

LAMPS

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------|--|
| 4 | 1 | P3298 | Pinkish-buff ware; one side broken away. (B.) See also Fig. 94:16. |
| 5 | 5 | P3297 | Light brown ware. (B.) See also Fig. 94:15. |

BRONZE

- | | | | |
|---|---|------|---|
| 6 | 6 | B337 | Dagger blade with three rivets in place. See also Fig. 94:22. |
| 7 | — | B338 | Javelin with curled tang. See also Fig. 94:20. |

FIGURE 59: TOMB 54

No. Field No.

SMALL JARS

- | | | |
|---|-------|--|
| 1 | P3365 | Reddish-brown ware; incised decoration around shoulder. (C.) |
| 2 | P3367 | Reddish-brown ware; fragment of rim. J. |
| 3 | P3366 | Orange-buff ware; fragment of rim. J. |

LAMPS

- | | | |
|---|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 4 | P3353 | Buff ware; two nozzles missing. (B.) |
|---|-------|--------------------------------------|

BEADS

- | | | |
|---|------|---|
| — | J323 | See Fig. 72:22 and page opposite for description. |
|---|------|---|

FIGURE 60: TOMB 56

No. Field No.

SMALL JARS

- | | | |
|---|-------|--|
| 1 | P3361 | Buff ware; fragment of rim and shoulder with combed decoration. J. |
|---|-------|--|

LAMPS

- | | | |
|---|-------|---|
| 2 | P3362 | Reddish-brown ware; faint carbon deposit on nozzles. (B.) |
|---|-------|---|

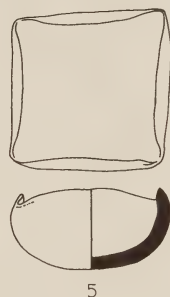
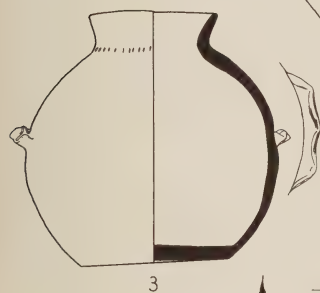
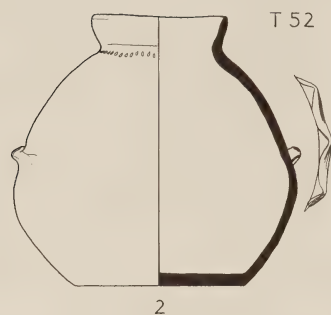
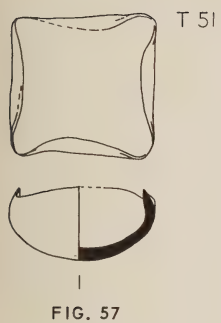


FIG. 58

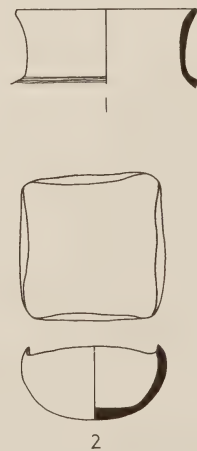
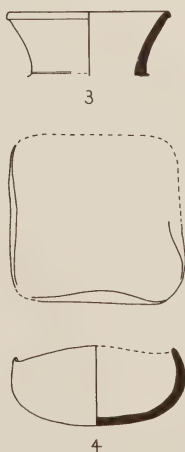
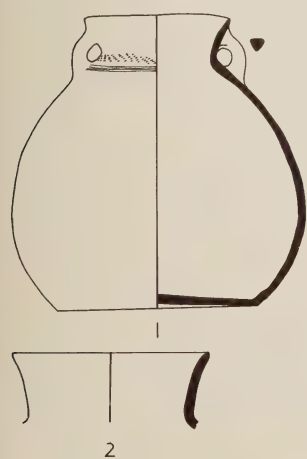


FIG. 59

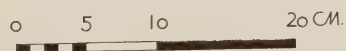


FIG. 60

FIGURE 61: TOMB 57

No. Plan No. Field No.

BOWLS

PLATTERS

1	16	P3456	Buff ware; sheep bone within. (A.1.c.)
2	18	P3375	Reddish-brown ware. (A.1.b.)
3	—	P3530	Pink-buff. Half missing. J.
4	—	P3457	Reddish-brown ware; warped in firing. (A.2.a.)
5	—	P3470	Light brown ware with dark core. (A.2.a.)
16	23	P3462	Orange-buff ware. (A.5.a.)

SPOUTED BOWLS

6	33	P3387	Orange-buff ware with cream slip burnished; cf. <i>Jericho I</i> , Fig. 140:31. See also Fig. 97:10.
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CARINATED

8	24	P3419	Reddish-brown ware. (B.6.d.)
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FLARING CARINATED

7	29	P3376	Orange-buff ware, burnished on outside. (D.4.a.)
9	—	P3463	Reddish-buff ware with cream slip on the outside burnished. (D.4.c.)

PEDESTAL VASES

10	31	P3377	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished. (A.2.a.)
11	28	P3378	Gray ware with cream slip burnished. (A.2.a.)
12	19	P3379	Pinkish-buff ware with cream slip burnished. (B.2.a.)
13	9	P3385	Orange-buff ware with cream slip burnished. (C.2.a.) See also Fig. 97:12.
14	15	P3380	Reddish-brown ware with cream slip burnished. (C.1.a.)

GOBLETS

15	22	P3386	Orange-buff ware with buff slip burnished. Cf. <i>Jericho I</i> , Fig. 179:20. See also Fig. 97:7.
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VASES

17	7	P3418	Reddish-brown ware burnished; imitation of alabaster form. See also Fig. 97:11.
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JUGS

18	6	P3389	Reddish-brown ware. (D.2.a.)
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PIRIFORM JUGLETS

19	27	P3469	Black ware. (F.1.b.) See also Fig. 97:9.
20	26	P3414a	Black ware with incised decoration. (H.) See also Fig. 97:8.

DIPPER JUGLETS

21	13a	P3390	Reddish-brown ware. (B.1.a.)
22	8	P3396	Reddish-brown ware. (B.1.a.) J.

FIG. 61

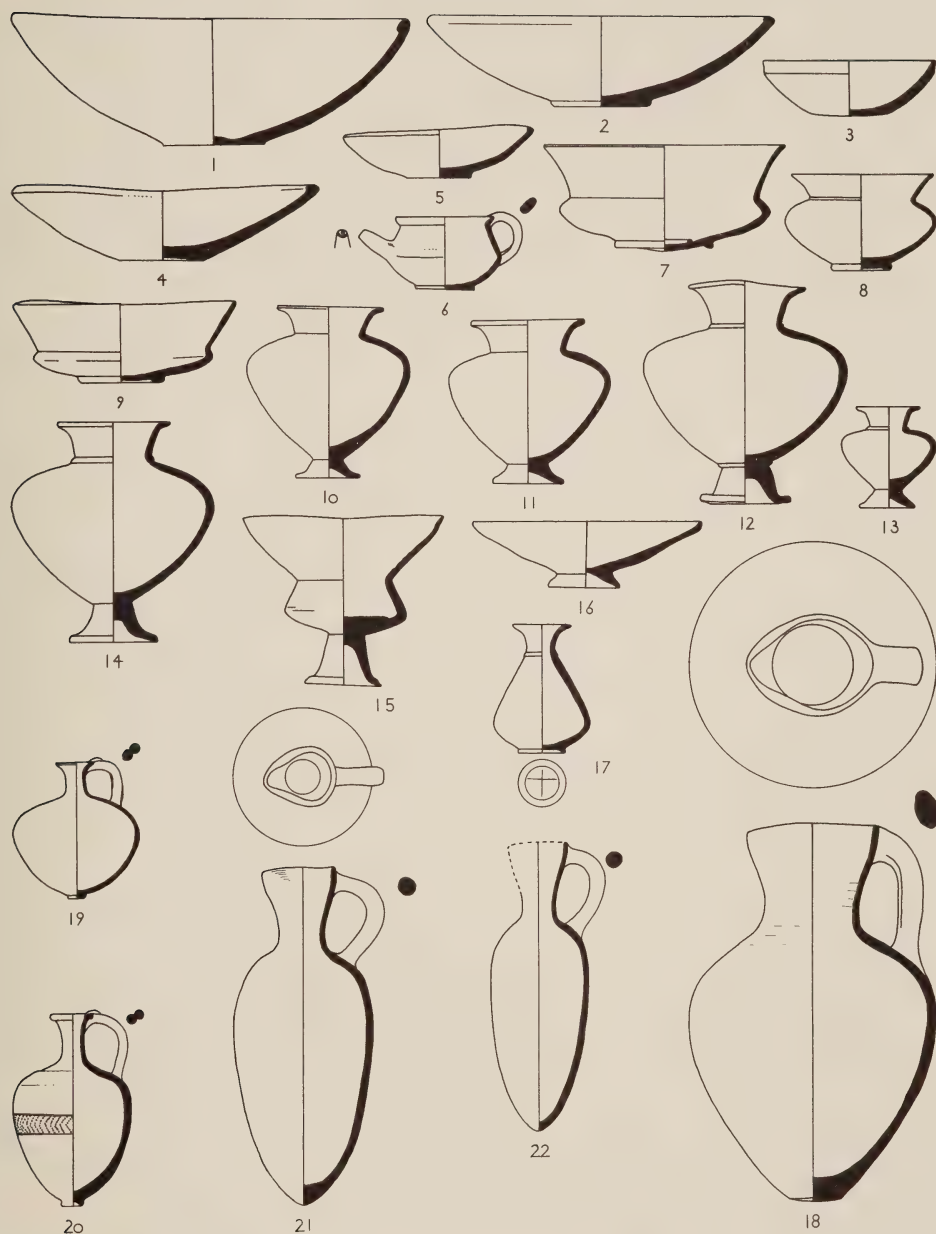
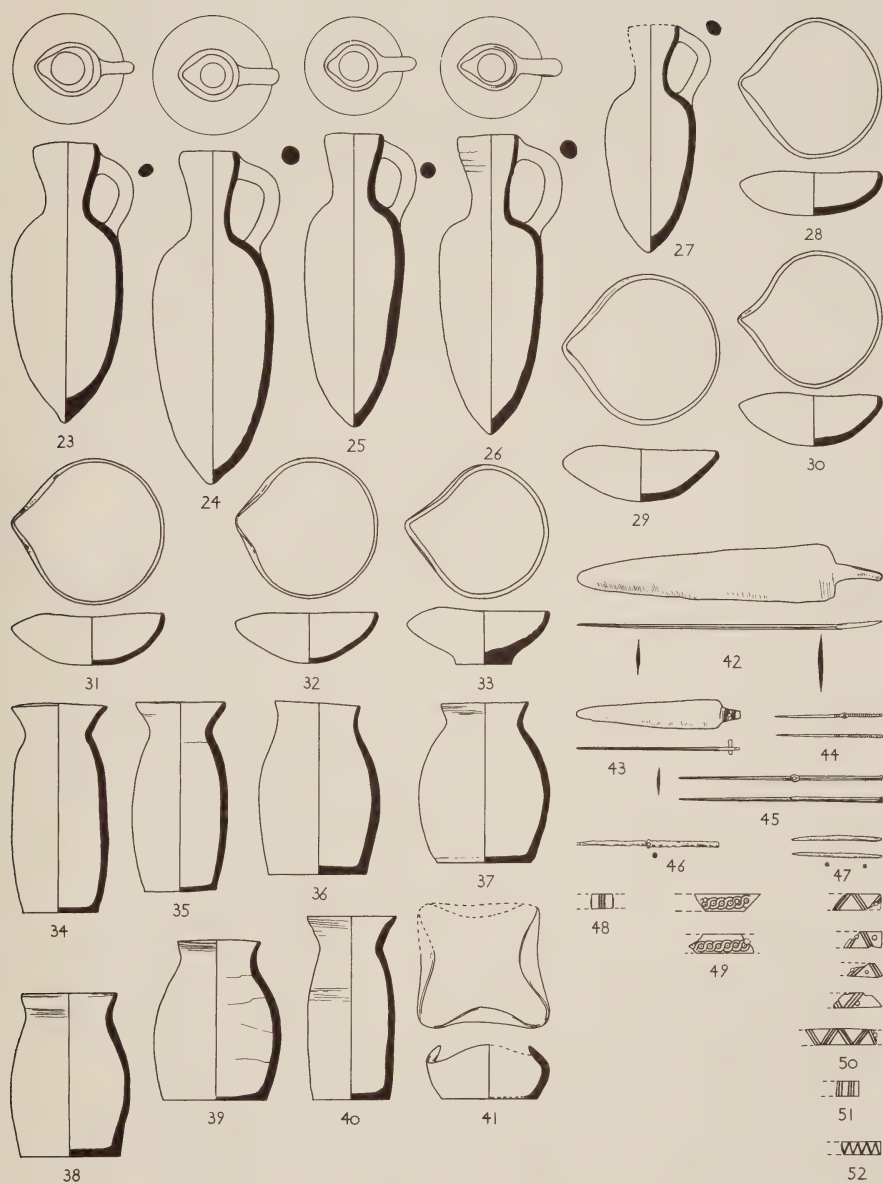


FIGURE 62: TOMB 57

	No.	Plan No.	Field No.	
DIPPER JUGLETS				
	23	12	P3391	Reddish-brown ware. (B.l.a.)
	24	21	P3392	Reddish-brown ware. (B.l.a.)
	25	14a	P3393	Color not recorded. (B.l.a.)
	26	2	P3394	Reddish-brown ware. (B.l.a.)
	27	-	P3395	Color not recorded. (B.l.a.)
LAMPS				
	28	10	P3414	Orange-buff ware; carbon deposit on nozzle. (B.l.a.)
	29	11	P3415	Orange-buff ware; carbon deposit on nozzle. (B.l.a.)
	30	37	P3438	Orange-buff ware; carbon deposit on nozzle. (B.l.a.)
	31	36	P3460	Buff ware; carbon deposit on nozzle. (B.l.a.)
	32	39	P3461	Light brown ware; carbon deposit on nozzle. (B.l.a.)
	33	25	P3417	Reddish-brown ware; carbon deposit on nozzle. (E.l.a.)
SMALL JARS				
	34	103	P3451	Orange-buff ware. (A 2.)
	35	104	P3452	Orange-buff ware. (A 2.) See also Fig. 94:4.
	36	105	P3453	Pink-buff ware. (A.) See also Fig. 94:2.
	37	102	P3454	Pink-buff ware. (A.)
	38	101	P3455	Pink-buff ware. (A.) See also Fig. 94:3.
	39	-	P3504	Reddish-brown ware; broken. (A.) J.
	40	-	P3505	Reddish-brown ware; rim partly missing. (A 2.) J.
LAMPS				
	41	-	P3529	Buff ware; carbon deposit on nozzles; two nozzles and part of base missing. (A.)
BRONZE				
DAGGERS				
	42	35	B342	Tang slightly bent. See also Fig. 98:28.
	43	-	B349	Short tang with one rivet. See also Fig. 98:26.
TOGGLE PINS				
	44	-	B350	Spiral decoration above and slightly below eye.
	45	34	B347	
	46	40	B346	
PIN				
	47	38	B345	
FRAGMENTS				
	-	-	B348	Four small fragments of bronze, 1 cm. thick; possibly decoration for belt.
BONE INLAY				
	48	-	M327	Incisions of parallel lines filled with black.
	49	-	M324	Incised design filled with black; three holes cut through.
	50	-	M327a	Five fragments; incised diagonal lines filled with black.
	51	-	M326	Incised lines filled with black.
	52	-	M325	Incised lines filled with black.

FIG. 62



0 5 10 20 CM.

FIGURE 63: TOMB 57

No. Plan No. Field No.

STORAGE JARS

53	17	P3420	Reddish-brown ware; combing on shoulder. (A.3.a.)
54	3	P3397	Color not noted. (A.3.a.) J. See also Fig. 97:24.
-	5	P3398	Reddish-brown ware; high neck; two handles; height 56.3 cm.; rim missing. (A.) J.
55	4	P3399	Reddish-brown ware; combing on shoulder. (B.1.b.) J.
56	14	P3401	Color not recorded. (B.1.b.) J.
57	13	P3400	Gray ware. (B.1.b.) J.

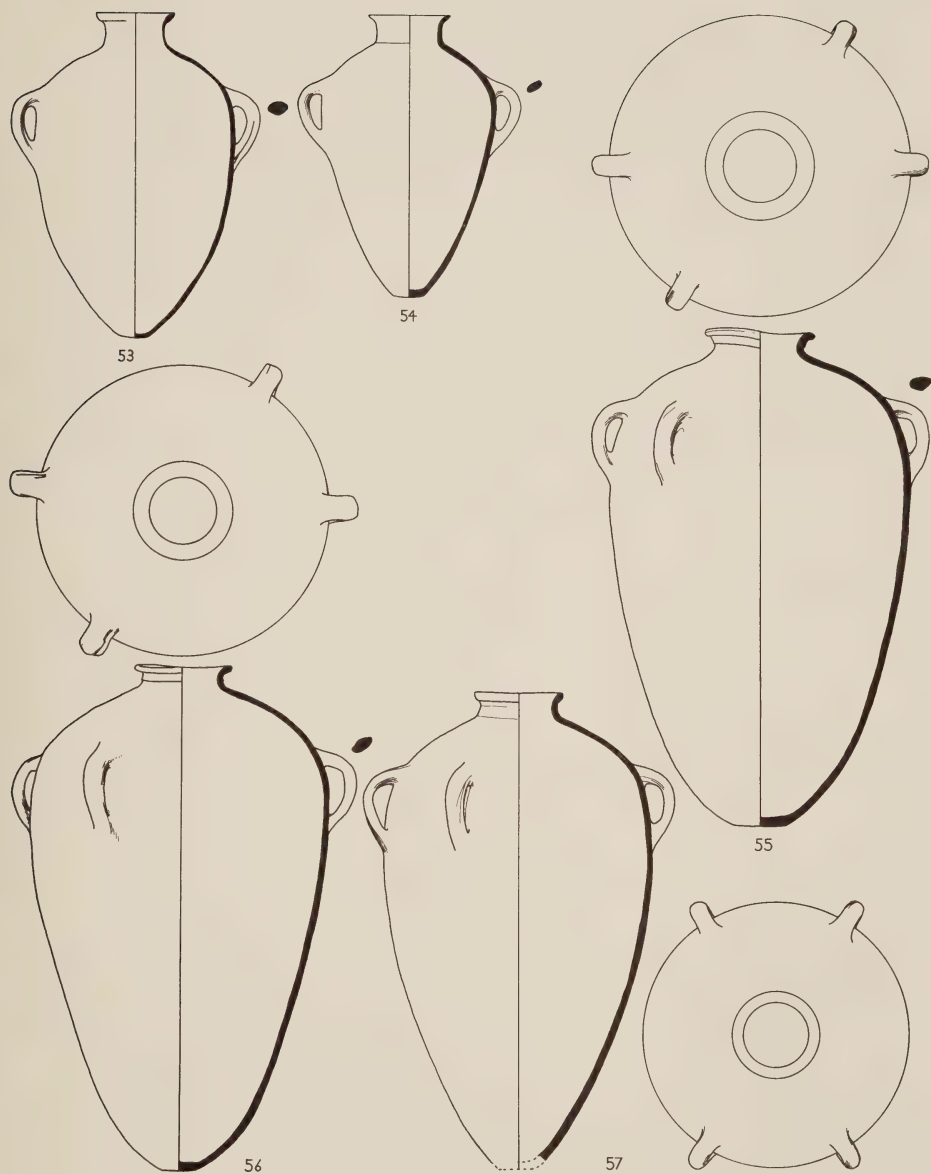
SCARABS

-	-	Sc315	See Fig. 71:13 and page opposite for description.
---	---	-------	---

BONE

-	-	M322	Spatula with point at one end; length 5.2 cm.; width 1.4 cm.
---	---	------	--

FIG. 63



0 5 10 20 30 40 CM.

FIGURE 64: TOMB 58

	No.	Plan No.	Field No.	
SMALL JARS				
	1	-	P3506	Buff ware; partly broken. (A.)
	2	-	P3526	Buff ware; part of body and base missing.
	3	-	P3507	Buff ware; part of rim missing. (A 1.)
	4	-	P3525	Reddish-brown ware; half of base missing. (A 2.)
	5	-	P3524	Buff ware; fragment of neck and body only. (A 1.)
	6	-	P3527	Buff ware; top part of jar only.
	7	-	P3528	Buff ware; complete rim and part of body. (A 1.)
LAMPS				
	8	-	P3508	Orange-buff ware; carbon deposit on nozzle; part of base missing. (A ?)
STORAGE JARS				
	9	2	P3439	Reddish-brown ware; rim bevelled. See also Fig. 95:14.
	10	3	P3440	Reddish-brown ware; rim bevelled; combing on shoulder. See also Fig. 95:15.
	11	1	P3441	Greenish ware with large black grits; half of rim missing. See also Fig. 95:13.
BRONZE				
	12	6	B343	Spearhead; socket for attaching handle. See also Fig. 98:22.
	13	7	B344	Spearhead; socket for attaching handle. See also Fig. 98:21.

FIGURE 65: TOMB 59

	No.	Field No.	
SMALL JARS			
	1	P3437	Reddish-brown ware with dark core. (B 1.)

FIGURE 66: TOMB 62

	No.	Field No.	
SMALL JARS			
	1	P3471	Reddish-brown ware. (B 1.)

FIGURE 67: TOMB 63

	No.	Field No.	
SMALL BOTTLES			
	1	P3503	Light brown ware.
BRONZE			
	2	B351	Needle; slightly bent.

T 58

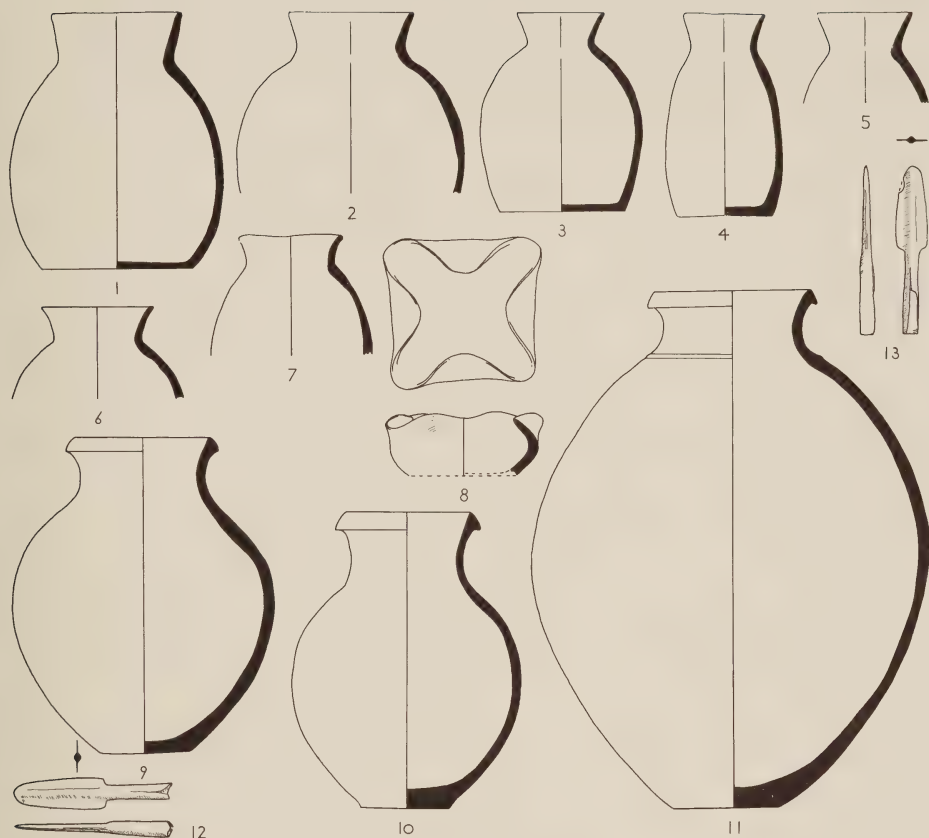


FIG. 64

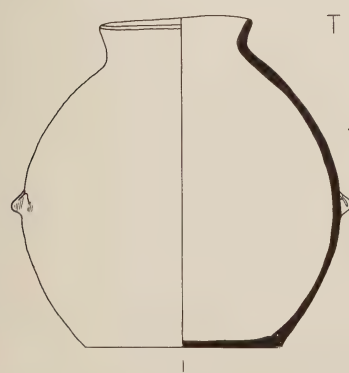


FIG. 65

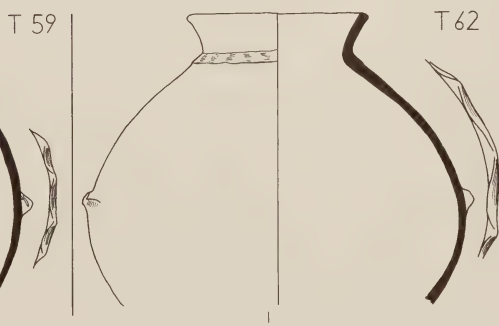


FIG. 66



FIG. 67



FIGURE 68: TOMB 64

No. Field No.

STORAGE JARS

- 1 P3514 Reddish-brown ware. (A.2.a.)

FIGURE 69: TOMB 64A

No. Field No.

BOWLS

PLATTERS

- 1 P3530 Orange-buff ware; warped in firing. (A.1.c.)
2 P3515 Reddish-brown ware. (A.2.b.)

CARINATED

- 3 P3523 Gray ware. (B.1.a.)
4 P3516 Reddish-brown ware. (B.2.b.)

PIRIFORM JUGLETS

- 5 P3517 Reddish-brown ware burnished. (E.1.)

DIPPER JUGLETS

- 6 P3518 Orange-buff ware. (B.1.a.)

STORAGE JARS

- 7 P3531 Orange-buff ware. (B.2.b.)
8 P3519 Color not recorded. (A.2.a.)

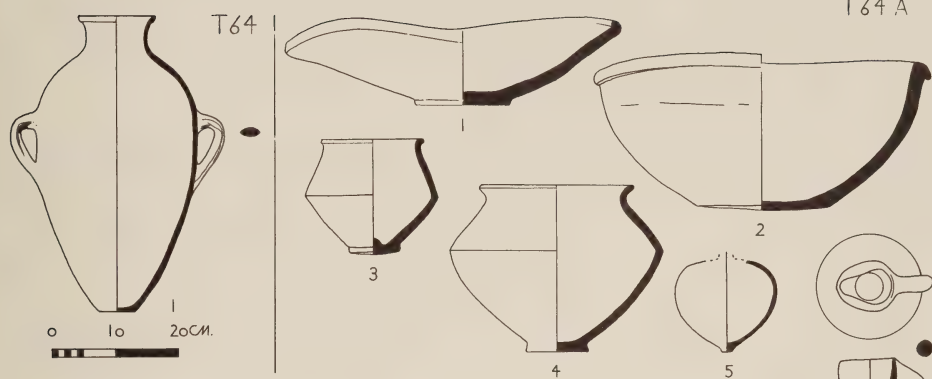


FIG. 68

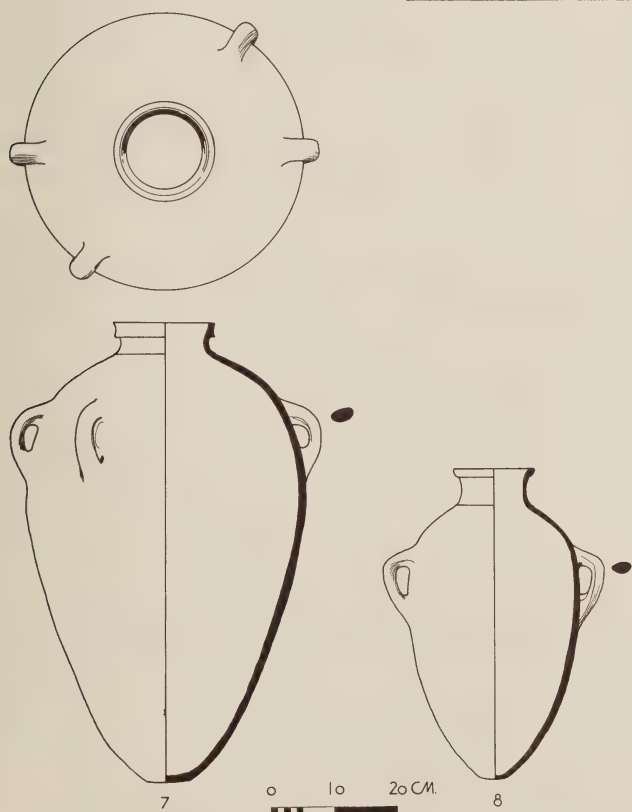


FIG. 69

FIGURE 70: SCARABS

No.	Field No.	Locus	Material	Description and Parallels
1	Sc1	T3	White steatite	Lizard above an ox facing four branches.
2	Sc4	T3	Brown paste (?)	Scaraboid. Three human figures, blob style. Cf. <i>Lachish</i> III, Pl. 44:67-75.
3	Sc7	T3	Brown steatite	Stylized plant emblem.
4	Sc8	T3	Steatite	Decorative hieroglyph of Red Crown of Lower Egypt on a basket. Border of two connected scrolls. Cf. Rowe, 187.
5	Sc9	T3	Gray stone	Lion. Cf. Rowe, 814.
6	J59	T10A	White steatite	Lion with nb sign. Cf. AG IV, Pl. 7:256; AG III, Pl. 3:18; <i>Lachish</i> IV, Pl. 31:43; <i>Megiddo</i> II, Pl. 150:83 (Str. XI).
7	J65	T10B	White steatite	Cord design tied by short bar at top and bottom. Cf. <i>Megiddo</i> II, Pl. 149:24; 150:84 (Str. XI).
8	J66	T10B	Carnelian	Base engraved with single sign.
9	J75	T10B	White steatite	Four petals joined by disk, looped ends; one petal and two loops at each side. In bronze ring. Cf. Rowe, 652.
10	J84	T10B	White steatite	Scarab beetle, hpr, above gold sign, nbw, flanked by uraei. Cf. Rowe, 869; Hall, 228.
11	J94	T10B	White steatite	Mn-hpr-R ^c (Thut-mose III) in cartouche. Nb-t3wy ntr-nfr, "lord of the two lands, the good god," in field above striding sphinx in form of lion with head of king wearing false beard, wig and uraeus. At side, hk3, "the ruler." Cf. Rowe, 580; Hall, 995; F. Petrie, <i>Hyksos and Israelite Cities</i> , Pl. 37:3.
12	J60	T10AB	White steatite	hprw-R ^c (Amenhotep II) in cartouche above nbw, "gold," flanked by protecting falcons over nb, "lord." Cf. Rowe, 526; Hall, 1662.
13	J57	T11	Green jasper	Man holding staff (?) with two nh signs in field. Cf. Rowe, 291; <i>Lachish</i> IV, Pl. 36:237.
14	J55	T15	White steatite	Hr Thnw (Horus of Libya) with nb, "lord," above and below. Cf. <i>Megiddo</i> II, Pl. 149:15 (Str. XII).
15	J54	T15	White steatite	Four petals joined by disk; four disks in spaces.
16	J52	T15	White steatite	Decorative hieroglyphs. Sm3-T3wy (union of the two lands) flanked by nh signs.
17	J42	T15	Amethyst	Base uninscribed.
18	J51	T15	White steatite with rust color on back	Stylized hieroglyphs in border with three scrolls on each side and single connecting loop. Cf. for border, Rowe, 18, 33, 60; <i>Lachish</i> IV, Pl. 30:6.
19	J49	T15	White steatite	Cross pattern with concentric circles.
20	J48	T15	White steatite	Stylized hieroglyphs, nh, nfr, nh, above stylized hieroglyphs vaguely resembling nb, nfr, R ^c in cartouche; flanked by Red Crowns of Lower Egypt.
21	J47	T15	White steatite	Possibly belongs to nrc -type; if so, the stylized hieroglyphs between two m3ct signs and two Red Crowns of Lower Egypt would read nrc. Inscription is badly garbled and meaningless. Cf. Rowe, 114; Stock, pp. 23 ff.
22	J46	T15	White steatite	Five linked scrolls with four triangles in spaces. Gold casing around edge of scarab; ring of gold wire through scarab and casing, twisted and coiled at bottom.
23	J44	T22	White steatite	Cross pattern with curled ends; two nfr signs in field. Cf. <i>Megiddo</i> II, Pl. 150:90 (Str. XI). Spectrographic analysis of material made by Mark Han showed magnesia and silica as major elements with traces of copper, manganese, and iron.

FIG. 70



FIGURE 71: SCARABS

No.	Field No.	Locus	Material	Description and Parallels
1	Sc300	T30	White stone	Linked side-scrolls forming an oval. Inside are three meaningless hieroglyphs: <i>hm</i> , <i>dd</i> , and <i>r</i> . Cf. Rowe, Pl. 1:17; 2:58; <i>Lachish IV</i> , Pl. 30:40.
2	Sc302	T36	Light purple stone	Base uninscribed.
3	Sc303	T36	White steatite	Man in kilt, holding a scepter which terminates in a serpent facing him. A second serpent emerges from the apex of kilt. Beneath is hieroglyph <i>nb</i> . Cf. E. Macdonald, et. al., <i>Beth-Pelet II</i> , Pl. 44:69; AG V, Pl. 9:23; <i>Lachish IV</i> , Pl. 30: 46; 36:234; G. Brunton, <i>Qau and Badari III</i> , Pl. 19:41.
4	Sc310	T36	Amethyst, dark	Base uninscribed.
5	Sc304	T36	Light green stone	Base uninscribed.
6	Sc305	T36	Dark green stone	Base uninscribed.
7	Sc306	T36	Amethyst	Base uninscribed.
8	Sc307	T36	Brown steatite	Oval scrolls, not continuously linked. Cf. for scroll pattern, F. Petrie, <i>Buttons and Design Scarabs</i> , Pl. 8:240; 7:24-112.
9	Sc308	T36	Green stone	Meaningless inscription of hieroglyphs: <i>r-n-n-n</i> followed by a horizontal pair of dots.
10	Sc309	T36	White steatite	A pair of Lower Egyptian crowns facing each other. Beneath, the hieroglyph <i>nb</i> , "gold." Flanking the group on each side an <i>nh</i> , "life." Inscription is meaningless. Cf. F. Petrie, <i>Buttons and Design Scarabs</i> , Pl. 10:509, 497; P.E. Newberry, <i>Scarabs</i> , Pl. 20:29; Rowe, Pl. 1:34, 39; 3:110, 111.
11	Sc312	T36	White steatite	At the top, the winged sun-disk with pendant uraei. Field is symmetrically arranged in three vertical registers. At sides oval sign, followed by <i>k3</i> . In center, enclosed in an arch formed by the joined tails of a second pair of pendant uraei, <i>3ht</i> , "horizon," two <i>hm</i> signs, two <i>nb</i> signs. Above this arch, between the two ovals, an <i>n</i> . Inscription is meaningless.
12	Sc313	T39	White steatite	Two interlocking scrolls inclosing a field in which is hieroglyph <i>nfr</i> , possibly meaning "good luck (?)." Skew symmetry. Cf. Rowe, Pl. 10:396; F. Petrie, <i>Buttons and Design Scarabs</i> , Pl. 7:114; Rowe, Pl. 6:233 (for similar treatment of motif).
13	Sc315	T57	White stone, pink stripe down middle of back	Horizontally in the center an imitation cartouche containing two <i>nfr</i> signs. Vertically on top and bottom, stylized knotted cords with curled ends. Cf. for general design, F. Petrie, <i>Buttons and Design Scarabs</i> , Pl. 10:462-463.

FIG. 71



FIGURE 72: BEADS

No.	Field No.	Locus
1	J42	T15 Scaraboid of blue faience.
2	J42a	T15 Short-cylinder bead of alabaster (?).
3	J79	T20 Circular, amethyst.
4	J79a	T20 Short barrel, carnelian.
5	J58	T11 Scaraboid, faience.
6	J307	T32 Green; long cylinder.
7	J310	T32 Translucent with black end; long cylinder.
8	J311	T32 Orange-colored stone; short cylinder; polished; broken at one end.
9	J313	T32 Three carnelian beads: 1 long cylinder; 2 short cylinder.
10	J314	T32 Eight carnelian beads; long cylinder, varying from 1.7 to 0.7 cm. in length.
11	J315	T32 Amber (?); quadrilateral in shape.
12	J312	T32 Short cylinder beads of white paste; about 150 examples; diameter about 0.2 cm.
13	J300	T30 Carnelian; six-sided, long barrel, small bore.
14	J316	T35 Light blue; diameter 1 cm.
15	J301	T36 Amethyst, circular; chipped on one side.
16	J302	T36 Oblong pendant of black stone.
17	J303	T39 Buff paste with green and white decorated circles; short cylinder (?).
18	J304	T39 White crystal; short cylinder.
19	J308	T39 Carnelian; short cylinder.
20	J309	T39 Gray paste; gadrooned.
21	J306	T43 Gray and white; long cylinder; broken.
22	J323	T54 Carnelian; long barrel.

FIG. 72

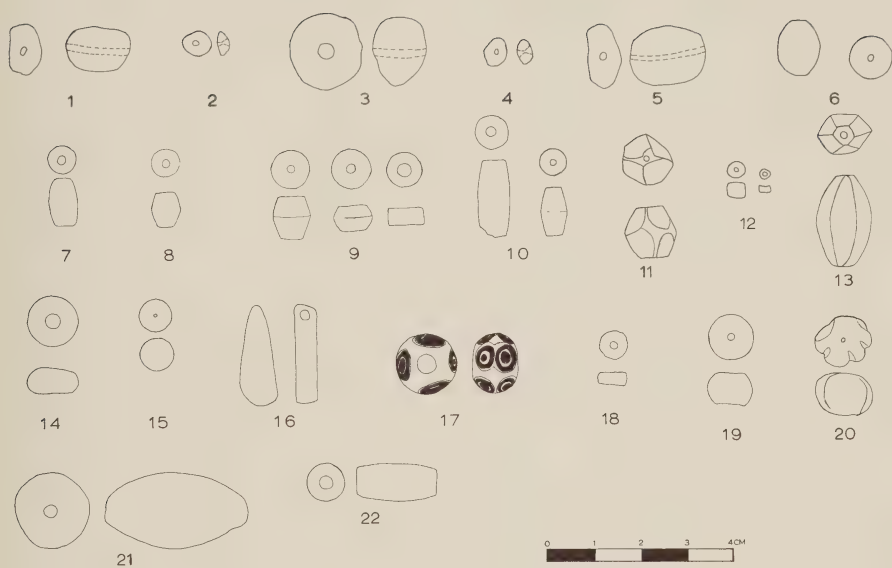


FIGURE 73: BEADS FROM TOMBS 3, 22, AND 10B

No. Locus

- 1 T3 89 examples: 40 carnelian, 31 paste, 2 bone, 2 crystal, 14 miscellaneous. Shapes: 4 short barrel, 13 long barrel, 6 short cylinder, 45 short cylinder with two convex ends, 2 long cylinder, 1 circular, 9 bicone, 8 gadrooned notched, 1 unclassified.
- 2 T22 107 examples: 84 paste, 22 carnelian, 1 blue glass (?). Shapes: 58 short barrel, 1 (?) long barrel, 3 short cylinder, 35 short cylinder with two convex ends, 1 long cylinder, 1 circular, 2 bicone, 6 unclassified.
- 3 T10B 73 examples: 41 carnelian, 7 amethyst, 5 agate (?), 4 crystal, 6 paste, and 10 miscellaneous. Shapes: 12 short barrel, 8 long barrel, 13 short cylinder, 14 short cylinder with two convex ends, 10 long cylinder, 7 circular, 3 bicone, 2 gadrooned notched, 4 unclassified.

FIG. 73





Fig. 74. General view of Bronze Age cemetery in Areas 14 and 23

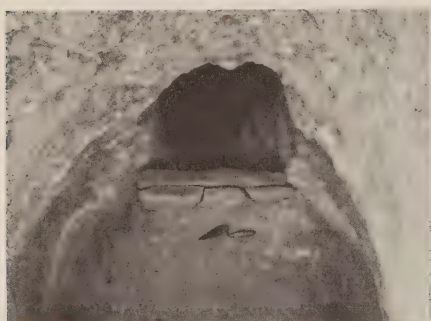


Fig. 75. Shaft of T10A



Fig. 76. T10, entrance to T10A

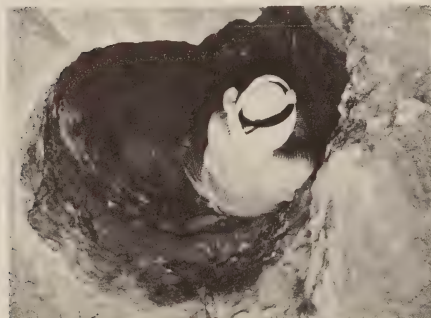


Fig. 77. Shaft of T15

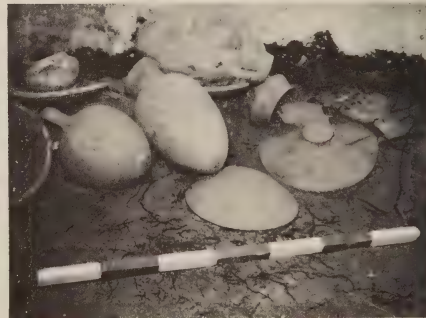


Fig. 78. Goods of T15 *in situ*



Fig. 79. MB IIA jars and skeletal remains in T58



Fig. 81. Jars and bowls in T15 chamber entrance



Fig. 80. Skeletal remains in T30; roof destroyed by quarrying



Fig. 82. Bones and goods at side of T15



Fig. 83. Skeleton on bed of stones in T15



Fig. 84. Shaft to T46 and MB I funerary jar



Fig. 85. Interior of chamber of T57
as it appeared when opened

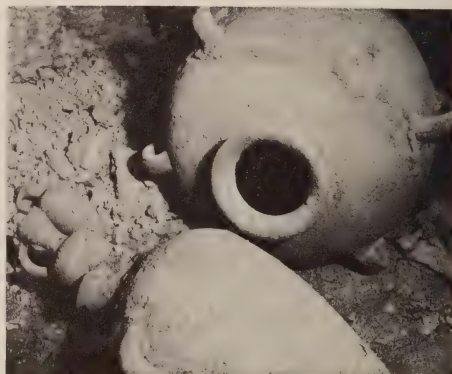


Fig. 86. Large storage jars with
dipper juglet in T57



Fig. 87. Columbarium cut in T63



Fig. 89. Funerary jars and lamp
embedded in roof fall in T49



Fig. 88. Interior chamber of T50



Fig. 90. Two four-nozzle MB I lamps in lamp
niche cut into wall of chamber of T50



Fig. 91. Part of MB II contents of T57 when taken from tomb



Fig. 92. Selected MB I funerary jars from 1962 season



Fig. 93. Removal of contents from T57; doorway to chamber at lower left

FIGURE 94

MB I FUNERARY JARS AND LAMPS

- 1 Fig. 52:1
- 2 Fig. 62:36
- 3 Fig. 62:38
- 4 Fig. 62:35
- 5 Fig. 53:1
- 6 Fig. 52:4

MB I JARS AND LAMPS FROM T50

- 7 Fig. 56:4
- 8 Fig. 56:3
- 9 Fig. 56:1
- 10 Fig. 56:5
- 11 Fig. 56:6
- 12 Fig. 56:7
- 13 Fig. 56:2

MB I JARS AND LAMPS FROM T52

- 14 Fig. 58:2
- 15 Fig. 58:5
- 16 Fig. 58:4
- 17 Fig. 58:3
- 18 Fig. 58:1

BRONZES

- 19 Fig. 56:9
- 20 Fig. 58:7
- 21 Fig. 56:8
- 22 Fig. 58:6

FIG. 94



FIGURE 95

LAMPS FROM T18 AND T14

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 | T18 - P1512 |
| 2 | T14 - P1516 |
| 3 | T18 - P1577 |
| 4 | Fig. 19:5 |
| 5 | T14 - P1585 |
| 6 | Fig. 19:6 |
| 7 | Provenance unknown |

MB I JARS

- | | |
|----|------------|
| 8 | Fig. 35:1 |
| 9 | Fig. 35:1 |
| 10 | Fig. 35:2 |
| 11 | Fig. 35:3 |
| 12 | Fig. 33:40 |

MB IIA JARS FROM T58

- | | |
|----|------------|
| 13 | Fig. 64:11 |
| 14 | Fig. 64:9 |
| 15 | Fig. 64:10 |

MB II JAR FROM T40

- | | |
|----|-----------|
| 16 | Fig. 44:1 |
|----|-----------|

FIG. 95



FIGURE 96

POTTERY FROM T15

- | | |
|----|------------|
| 1 | Fig. 23:73 |
| 2 | P1239 |
| 3 | Fig. 20:30 |
| 4 | P1381 |
| 5 | P1319 |
| 6 | Fig. 20:19 |
| 7 | Fig. 21:42 |
| 8 | Fig. 21:41 |
| 9 | Fig. 20:25 |
| 10 | Fig. 20:17 |
| 11 | Fig. 20:32 |
| 12 | Fig. 21:40 |
| 13 | Fig. 22:61 |

BOWL FROM T12

- | | |
|----|-------|
| 14 | P1138 |
|----|-------|

POTTERY FROM T15

- | | |
|----|------------|
| 15 | Fig. 20:24 |
| 16 | Fig. 20:18 |

JUG FROM T11

- | | |
|----|-----------|
| 17 | Fig. 16:3 |
|----|-----------|

JAR FROM T24

- | | |
|----|------------|
| 18 | Fig. 51:38 |
|----|------------|



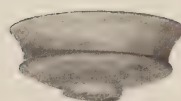
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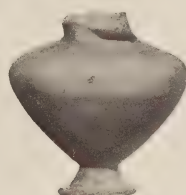
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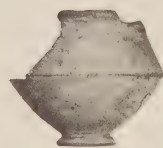
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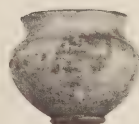
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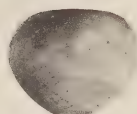
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10



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12



13



14



15



16



17

...



18

FIGURE 97

POTTERY FROM T30

- 1 Fig. 32:9
- 2 Fig. 32:17
- 3 Fig. 32:19
- 4 Fig. 32:10
- 5 Fig. 32:12
- 6 Fig. 32:16

POTTERY FROM T57

- 7 Fig. 61:15
- 8 Fig. 61:20
- 9 Fig. 61:19
- 10 Fig. 61:6
- 11 Fig. 61:17
- 12 Fig. 61:13

POTTERY FROM T15

- 13 Fig. 22:68
- 14 Fig. 22:59
- 15 P1186
- 16 Fig. 22:66
- 17 Fig. 22:55
- 18 P1164
- 19 Fig. 22:57
- 20 P1380
- 21 Fig. 23:72
- 22 P1239
- 23 Fig. 22:67

STORAGE JARS

- 24 Fig. 63:54
- 25 Fig. 26:9

FIG. 97



FIGURE 98

PEDESTAL VASE AND JUG FROM T22

- 1 P1521
- 2 Fig. 30:8

POTTERY FROM T30

- 3 Fig. 33:28
- 4 Fig. 32:15
- 5 Fig. 33:27
- 6 Fig. 32:21
- 7 Fig. 33:31
- 8 Fig. 32:2
- 9 Fig. 32:24
- 10 Fig. 32:1

BRONZES

- 11 Fig. 51:44
- 12 Fig. 51:42
- 13 Fig. 51:45
- 14 Fig. 48:13
- 15 Fig. 51:43
- 16 Fig. 48:12
- 17 T30 - B302

PIRIFORM JUGLET

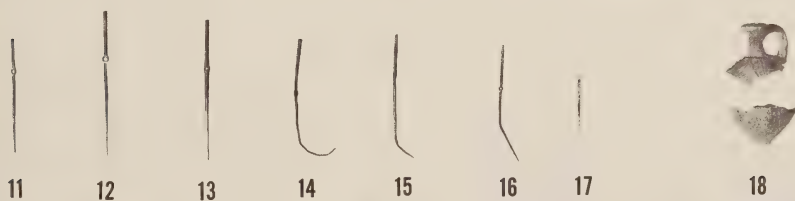
- 18 Fig. 46:3

BRONZES

- 19 Fig. 51:41
- 20 Fig. 34:4
- 21 Fig. 64:13
- 22 Fig. 64:12
- 23 Fig. 51:40
- 24 Fig. 34:2
- 25 Fig. 51:39
- 26 Fig. 62:43
- 27 Fig. 33:36
- 28 Fig. 62:42

GOLD RING WITH SCARAB

- 29 Fig. 70:22



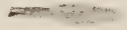
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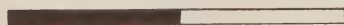


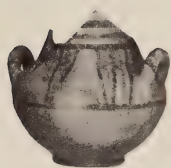
FIGURE 99

LB POTTERY FROM T10A AND T10B

- | | |
|----|------------|
| 1 | Fig. 9:8 |
| 2 | Fig. 12:75 |
| 3 | Fig. 12:65 |
| 4 | Fig. 8:22 |
| 5 | Fig. 8:20 |
| 6 | Fig. 12:68 |
| 7 | Fig. 11:58 |
| 8 | P1350 |
| 9 | Fig. 12:74 |
| 10 | Fig. 12:64 |
| 11 | Fig. 8:21 |
| 12 | Fig. 12:71 |
| 13 | Fig. 8:26 |
| 14 | Fig. 12:70 |
| 15 | Fig. 12:62 |
| 16 | Fig. 12:63 |



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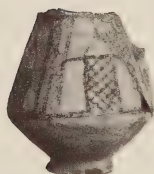
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10



11



12



13



14



15



16

FIGURE 100

LB POTTERY FROM T10A

- | | |
|----|-----------|
| 1 | P1279 |
| 2 | Fig. 7:16 |
| 3 | P1300 |
| 4 | Fig. 7:17 |
| 5 | Fig. 8:23 |
| 6 | P1277 |
| 7 | Fig. 7:15 |
| 8 | Fig. 8:19 |
| 9 | Fig. 8:27 |
| 10 | Fig. 8:25 |

LB POTTERY FROM T10B

- | | |
|----|------------|
| 11 | Fig. 13:78 |
| 12 | Fig. 11:61 |
| 13 | Fig. 12:67 |
| 14 | Fig. 11:57 |
| 15 | Fig. 11:59 |
| 16 | Fig. 10:27 |



1



2



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4



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6



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8



9



10



11



12



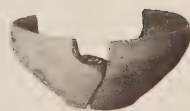
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